THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. IX--No. 158. PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, JULY 2, 1868. DOUBLE SHEET--THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE REGISTRY LAW.

Decision of the Supreme Court.

The Law Declared Unconstitutional.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

SUPREME COURT.—Chief Justice Thompson, and Justices Strong, Read, Agnew and Sharswood.

Pursuant to adjournment in the early part of last month, the Court sat this morning in order to decide the many cases argued before them during the last days of their sitting, and to clear up the business generally before entering into the regular summer vacation. Upon the opening of the Court the Chief Justice refused to hear any application, but proceeded at once to deliver the opinion of the Court in

The Registry Law Case.

Judge et al. vs. Allen et al., and Robb et al. vs. Barlow et al. In equity at Nisi Prius. The first of these bills was filed by the plaintiffs, resident citizens, tax-payers, and qualified voters of this city, against the defendants, the Aldermen of the city, to restrain them from exercising certain powers and authority in their aggregate capacity, which, it is alleged, they claim to be conferred upon them by the provisions of an act of Assembly, passed April 4, 1868, entitled "A further supplement to the act relating to the elections of the Commonwealth!" and from appointing or attempting to appoint canvassers as directed in and by the said act, or from interfering or intermeddling with, or obstructing, or attempting to obstruct the qualified voters of this Commonwealth by any act or means whatsoever from the enjoyment of the rights of electors secured to them by the constitution of the Commonwealth." The second bill is to the same effect by parties possessing like qualifications, and including as defendants the members of the Select and Common Councils of the city, the City Commissioners, Controller, and Treasurer of the city, as well as the Aldermen.

These bills question the constitutionality of the act of Assembly, referred to, and familiarly known as the "Registry act," and charge among other matters that a large sum of money will be required from the city treasury to put the act into operation, which as taxpayers they are interested to prevent, and which would be wholly misapplied, the act being as they allege unconstitutional and void. The right of the plaintiffs to interfere on these grounds was not disputed; neither do I think it could have been, since the decision in Sharpless vs. the Mayor, etc., 9 Har. 147, and Moers vs. the City of Reading, 9 ib. 188. In both it was conceded that the interest of a taxpayer, where money was to be raised by taxation, or expended from the treasury, was sufficient to entitle him to proceed in equity to test the validity of the law which proposed the assessment or expenditure. To this effect is Mott vs. the Reading Railroad Company. That we have power to enjoin the respondents has not been disputed. The case of Kerr vs. Trego, 11 Wr. 292; Ewing vs. Thompson, 10. 379, if authority were wanting, would be sufficient for this.

The power of this Court and its duty to declare an act of Assembly unconstitutional, if it be plainly so, is no more to be doubted than its power to declare an instrument of writing void for want of due execution. This power is not disputed. What shall be the test of want of constitutional sanction is a question of more or less difficulty in all cases involving it. It is unusual on the part of those who insist on the constitutionality of any given statute to claim that it must be regarded as constitutional unless expressly prohibited by some provision in the Constitution. In other words, in construing the Constitution of the State, whatever is not expressly denied to the legislative power is possessed by it. The opposite of this rule, I may remark, is the rule of construction of the Federal Constitution. I assent to this, but not that the inhibitions of the Constitution must be always expressed. They are equally effective and not less to be regarded when they arise by necessary implicature, and this is the case where the legislative provision is repugnant to some provision of the Constitution. 9 Watts, 230; 5 W. & G., 423; 12 S. & R., 3 Casey, 444; 5 Wr., 403. To illustrate this idea. The executive power of the State under the Constitution is lodged in a Governor, and the legislative in a Senate and House of Representatives. It would be manifestly repugnant to these provisions of the Constitution if an act of Assembly should provide for the election of two executives, or two Senates, and Houses of Representatives at the same election, yet it would be unconstitutional only by implication, there being no express prohibition on the subject. So in regard to qualifications for office. An act which should require a residence in the State for ten years instead of three, or an age of fifty years or freehold estate, in order to be eligible to the office of representative, would be void for repugnancy, because differing from the Constitution, and would be so only by necessary implication; necessary to keep legislation within the paramount rules of the Constitution. The expression of one thing in the Constitution is necessarily the exclusion of things not expressed. This I regard as especially true of constitutional provisions declaratory in their nature. The remark of Lord Bacon that, as exceptions strengthen the force of a general law, so enumeration weakens as to things not enumerated, expresses a principle of common sense applicable to the Constitution, which is to be understood in its plain, untechnical sense. Commonwealth vs. Clark. 7 G. & W., 127.

These instances illustrate the principle of the authorities, which hold that acts repugnant to the constitution are void by implication, and at the same time they also illustrate the inquiry in the case in hand, whether this act is constitutional.

In article III, section 1, the constitution declares, "in elections by the citizens, every white freeman of the age of twenty-one years, having resided in this State one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote ten days immediately preceding such election, and within two years paid a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election, shall enjoy the rights of an elector; but a citizen of the United States who had previously been a qualified voter of this State and removed therefrom and returned, and who shall have resided in the election district and paid taxes as aforesaid shall be entitled to vote after residing in the State six months; *Provided*, that white freemen, citizens of the United States, between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two years, and having resided in the State one year and in the election district ten days as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote though they shall not have paid taxes."

These are the constitutional qualifications necessary to be an elector. They are defined, fixed, and enumerated in that instrument. In those who possess them is vested a high and, to freemen, sacred right, of which they cannot be divested by any but the power which established them, viz.—the people, in their direct legislative capacity. This will not be disputed.

For the orderly exercise of the right resulting from these qualifications, it is admitted that the Legislature must prescribe necessary regulations as to the places, mode, and manner, and whatever else may be required, to insure its full and free exercise. But this duty and right inherently imply that such regulations are to be subordinate to the enjoyment of the right, the exercise of which is regulated. The right must not be impaired by the regulation. It must be regulation, purely, and not destruction. If this were not an immutable principle essential to the right itself might be invaded, frittered away, or entirely excluded under the name of pretense of regulation, and then would the natural order of things be subverted by making the principal subordinate to the accessory. To state is to prove this position. As a corollary of this no constitutional qualification of an elector can in the least be abridged, added to, or altered by legislative action on the pretense of a regulation. Any such action would necessarily be absolutely void and of no effect. We hold, therefore, what indeed was not expressly denied, that no regulation can be valid which would have the effect to increase the district or State residence prior to the time of an offer to exercise the right of an elector, or which would impose other or additional taxation or assessment, therein provided in the constitution.

With these principles in view we are to inquire how far the provisions of the act of Assembly in question conform, if at all, with the provisions of the Constitution on the subject of the qualifications and rights of electors.

Before proceeding to this, however, I must remark that the regulations in this act are materially distinct and different in the other portions of the State from those proposed and intended for this city. I have not time or room in this opinion to point these out. A very cursory reading of the act will suffice to show it. In the city they are more complex, and continuously rendering the chances of registration, in my opinion, more difficult and precarious. For myself I think a material diversity of regulation, not the result of locality merely but of policy, between different parts of the state is itself a violation of the guarantee in the bill of rights, that "elections shall be free and equal" to those possessed of the designated qualifications. If policy, and not locality, or physical necessity, be allowed as reasons for great diversity of regulations, to enjoy the political laws of a section, might become the pretext for the complication of regulations to enjoy the rights of an elector, so as to be destructive of the right itself. If all the citizens are under the equal protection of the provision quoted, that "elections shall be free and equal," then they are subject only to such diversities as grow out of locality alone, in my judgment not to increased trouble and expense in establishing their qualifications or uncertainty in doing it.

But to proceed with the inquiry proposed above. In answer to the argument that the Legislature could not constitutionally authorize the Aldermen of the city to act as a board for the purpose of appointing boards of canvassers, because they might not be willing to act, we think the contingency referred to hardly sufficient to produce such a conclusion. We are not prepared to say at this time that they might not be compelled to assemble and act. It is not likely, however, that they would ever refuse.

It is provided in the act that the Board of Canvassers in the several districts shall not be constituted all of one political party. As there is no obligation on any one to adhere for any definite length of time to his professed preferences for any political party the role or qualification is utterly uncertain in its nature, and, to a great extent, in practice. In times of great excitement and political revolution it may be difficult to name, while in fact it might not exist at all. It is a proffer of fairness, so far as diversity of political sentiment is concerned without the slightest assurance that it will be so in fact. We cannot however, correct unwise legislation, and we see nothing in it repugnant to any constitutional provision, and it is not expressly prohibited.

But considerations more directly affecting the questions of the cases claim attention. The 13th and 14th sections of the act present the duties of the canvassers most important to be considered in this inquiry, and these sections will therefore demand some particularity of notice.

In the first place the canvassers for the election districts in the city, to be appointed by the board of Aldermen, as provided in the 12th section, are required to meet in their respective districts on the first Monday of september annually, and on the two ensuing days, "make out an alphabetical list of all such persons as they *shall know* to be qualified electors," who have voted at a preceding election, etc., designating therein whether the voter is a householder or a boarder, and his occupation, and with whom he boards, if not a householder. When this list shall have been completed, it is to be subscribed and sworn to by the canvassers, or a majority, and three copies made, one to be delivered to the City Commissioners, one to the Board of Aldermen, and the third to be retained by the Board of Canvassers. This list the City Commissioners are, on its receipt, to have immediately printed, and posted in at least two places in the district, with a "notice thereon that the Boards of Canvassers will meet at the places of holding the general elections on the twelfth day preceding the general election day, and for two days then next ensuing, for the purpose of revising, correcting, adding to, and subtracting from and completing the list." It will be observed that in making out the primary list only three citizens are to be registered, who are *known by the board* to be qualified electors, "who have voted at some preceding election." How this fact is to become known to the board other than personally is not provided for, and, of course, is left to them to determine. Doubtless it would be naturally contrived as resting in the personal knowledge exclusively, as they are bound to make oath to the list of voters known by them. I see not how any other construction is possible in the absence of any authority to receive evidence of the fact from any other source. For this construction, and I think it the true one, the primary list would necessarily be small with every disposition to fairness on the part of the board. The personal knowledge of each member would not be likely to extend to any great number of voters; but when the concurrent knowledge of a majority is required in fair to presume if they be conscientious men that the primary list in any district would be a small proportion to the actual numbers of constitutionally qualified voters.

This being so, numbers, probably a majority, of the electors in some districts would, in order to be registered and entitled to vote, be obliged to appear the canvassers who are to meet on the twelfth day before the day of holding the general election, and in that and the two following days, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 7 P. M. of each day, and make the proof required by section 14 of the act, in order to procure registration. The provisions on this subject are as follows:—

"Each person so claiming to be entitled to vote therein shall produce at least one qualified voter of said division as a witness of the residence of said claimants in said division for the period of at least ten days next preceding the general election, then next ensuing; which witness shall take and subscribe an affidavit to the facts stated by him; which affidavit shall define clearly the residence of the person so claiming to be a voter; and the person so claiming the right to be registered shall also take and subscribe an affidavit, stating when he was born, that he is a citizen of this Commonwealth, and of the United States; and if a naturalized citizen shall also present his certificate of naturalization for examination, unless he shall have been a voter in such election district for five years then next preceding the general election next ensuing; that he has resided in this Commonwealth one year, or if formerly a citizen therein and has removed therefrom, that he has resided therein six months next preceding the general election then next following; that he has not moved into the Division for the purpose of voting therein; that he has not been registered as a voter elsewhere; which affidavits, both of the claimant and his witness, shall be preserved by the canvassers."

The time for revising this list is to be closed at 7 o'clock P. M. on the evening of the tenth day preceding the general election. Then the canvassers are required to make four copies of the revised list: one for the Board of Aldermen, which is to be accompanied by the affidavits of the applicants and witnesses; one to the assessors of the ward, who shall thereupon immediately assess a tax according to law upon every person whose name is contained in said list, and deliver the same to the City Commissioners, who shall cause a sufficient number of copies to be printed for the use of the Receiver of Taxes, one of which they shall deliver to the judges, and inspectors of election of the division; and of this list section 15 provides thus: "The only evidence that such person has a residence in the election division for ten days next preceding such election shall be the fact that his name is found thereon, as hereinbefore provided, and the reception of the vote of any person not so proved shall constitute a misdemeanor in the election officer so receiving it, and on conviction thereof, the election officer so offending shall be subject to a fine not exceeding $500, and imprisonment not exceeding one year, at the discretion of the court."

How is it possible after 7 o'clock P. M. of the tenth day before the election day that four lists of the voters of the division, especially in heavy districts, can be made out in time for the Assessors of the ward to assess a tax on every person whose name appears on the list as registered by the act before 12 M. of the night of the tenth day before the election—even supposing them bound to be in attendance at some particular spot for the purpose, which they are not. It is certainly not easy to comprehend; and without all this was done the elector would be deprived of his right to vote, notwithstanding his name might be on the list. Still the act requires assessment for all such cases to complete registration. If that should be wanting the process would not be complete, he would not be entitled, as a necessary result. This must be so, or the required assessment of all persons whose names were placed on the revised list was intended for an unnecessary, idle ceremony. This we are not to suppose. It would require a great degree of credulity to believe that hundreds, nay thousands of voters in the city would not be deprived of their constitutional rights, if electors by this process abridged in time for execution, as we have shown it is. The accumulation of affidavits not oaths merely, the attendance on the Board of Commissioners, it may be, day after day, for the act contemplates that there may be required three days to revise the list, in hearing applicants for registration, the necessary application by the voter to be assessed, which, if made at all cannot be earlier than on the night time of the 10th of the days after the list shall have been made out. The subjection to the assessment of a tax to complete the process, whether the voter may have previously thereto been assessed, or even paid his taxes or not, and the knowledge that after all this voters will at the polls be subject to be challenged, and all this been required and proved may have to be proved again, for the fact of registration is conclusive of voting. It is only its absence which is evidence and that against the citizen, are such a succession of embarrassment, if nothing more, as to be equivalent in many cases to a denial of the right of the elector altogether an overthrow of the guaranty of the Constitution: "that elections shall be free." I fully subscribe to what was said by the Court in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Maxwell, 3 Casy, 444, "a law intended to take away or unnecessarily postpone or embarrass the right of election, would be set aside as unwarrantable." The principle is affected by any unnecessary embarrassment's of the rights of an elector. Nor is the evil distinguishable between the consequences of an act intended to embarrass and one that does embarrass unnecessarily without intending it. In my judgment this view if there was nothing else to complain of, ought to set aside this act.

But there are more obvious and clear violations of the constitutional rights of electors in the provisions of the section quoted, and as to these, a majority of us fully concur. The Constitution requires previous residence where the citizen offers to vote, of ten days in the district. The act requires ten days' residence, in order to be admitted to registration, and proof to be made of this at least ten days before election day. This is a plain requirement of proof of twenty instead of ten days, as required by the Constitution. The words of this provision are peculiar; they are, "the person so claiming to be entitled to vote shall produce at least one qualified voter of the said division as a witness of the residence of said claimant in said division for the period of at least ten days next preceding the general election next ensuing." The witness is to prove a fact which has transpired at the time, to subscribe the oath, namely, a residence of ten days. He is not to swear to facts that might raise a presumption that the elector would reside in the district ten days immediately preceding the election, but to depose to his knowledge of actual residence, and this nobody could do unless it has taken place. If, therefore, the witness could only affirm to nine days' residence in the district when called before the canvassers, the *right of registration* would not be made out, and although on election day the citizen may have resided nineteen days in the district, he would be deprived of his vote because not on the list. The absence of his name there is made conclusive against his right. The law as it stands in regard to proof of residence before the board of canvassers is incapable of being administered in any other way. No witness would be hardy enough to swear to a residence which had not transpired. It is incapable of proof and yet is required in the Commonwealth vs. Cornish; 6 Bin. 279; it was held that a witness undertaking to swear to a fact of which he had no knowledge, is guilty of perjury, although the fact might turn out to be true. It was admitted on argument by one of the learned counsel for the respondents, and who also admitted an agency in preparing the provision, but as it stood it was a mistake—"a blunder," but he proposed no remedy we are competent to allow. The counsel say that the Commissioners shall receive no other evidence than that required by the act. In fact it is not possible to prove the constitutional term of residence before it has taken place. If as suggested, the name appearing on the registry ten days before the election was intended to be evidence that the voter was a resident in the district at the time of registration, why was proof of residence required at any time before the day of registration, and if on that day, of course it would be no evidence of continued residence to the day of election, as required, and would be an idle ceremony merely? This view is impossible to be entertained, however, because the express provisions of the section will not admit of it; and besides, no opinion of any Court could insure uniformity in the Boards of Canvassers throughout the State when if the views suggested were possible to be adopted.

Precisely the same difficulty extends to the case of persons coming to reside in the State, or of returned citizens. Each must anticipate the period of constitutional qualification by ten days' residence more than is required by the provisions. That is to say they must prove the constitutional requirement complete in order to be registered ten days before exercising the right of voting. This adds to that qualification ten days. One year and ten days is the one case, and six months and ten days' residence in the other is the requirement of the act. The proof cannot be made before the Board of Canvassers in any other way in accordance with the act and in this way the requirement is clearly violative of the Constitution, which concedes the right to vote if the period of residence be complete at the moment the offer to vote is made.

So in regard to persons entitled to vote on age, supposing any provision for registration in favor of that class exists at all, which is doubtful. The proffered voter proves by a qualified voter of the district the right, but how can it be done? It happens that he arrived at age there ten days before the day of election. According also to the terms of the act, such a voter, if placed on the received list, would be subject to be assessed. All on that list are to be assessed—there are no exceptions. This is in direct conflict with the Constitution.

In the case of naturalized citizens, whose naturalization papers shall be produced less than ten days before election, they will necessarily be prevented by the act from exercising the right of electors, because the exhibit of complete naturalization papers to the canvassers ten days before the election is indispensable in order to registration. It must be remembered that according to the act, under no circumstances whatever can any qualified citizen exercise the right of an elector unless his name be on the registration list ten days before the election, without subjecting the election officers to the penalties and imprisonment. Then all such citizens would be excluded. What shall be the proof on which sons of naturalized citizens are to be registered is not stated, and of course their rights to registration will depend on the discretion of the canvassers, and be accepted or rejected at pleasure.

It seems inevitable that in all cases where the voter's qualifications become complete according to the Constitution only within ten days before any general election he cannot be rejected from insolvency to make the proof required by the act, and consequently will be deprived of his right. Of the act be sustained as constitutional. For these reasons a majority of us concur in holding the act unconstitutional and of course void. We cannot declare it partially void, because of the special provisions applicable to the city of Philadelphia. Were we so to hold, and it were possible to sustain the balance of the act, it would leave in force the repealing clause, which repeals all laws inconsistent with the act, and thus Philadelph a would be without election laws and her citizens disfranchised. This we cannot do. We must exist as an entirety, or not at all. Indeed, independently of the consideration the same objection exists to the proof necessary to be made in order by registration in other portions of the State where the names are omitted from the primary lists of the assessors and application is made to be registered that exists in 14th section, applicable to Philadelphia, to which we have referred at length. This clearly appears in the second and third provisions to the third section of the act.

I admit that unwise, and even unfair legislation, if such a thing could be limited to any act of the Legislature is not necessarily void, yet peculiarities in legislation may be a ground for casual investigation. In examining the act in question, I could not but remark that although it abounds in penalties, especially in that portion applicable to the city, against violators of its provisions by voters, witnesses, and election officers, yet there are none denounced against Boards of Canvassers for wrongfully refusing to register a voter who may have met every requisition in order to entitle him to be registered. His security, the act assumes to be in the oath of the individuals composing the Board.

Judges Strong and Sharswood concurred in this opinion, and Judges Agnew and Read dissented.

THE SOUTH STREET BRIDGE CASE.

In the South street bridge case the decree of the Nisi Prius was affirmed, and the appellants ordered to pay the costs.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Judges Ludlow and Brewster.—W. B. Mann, District Attorney.—The trial of Alfred Alexander, colored, charged with the murder of Phillis Proctor was continued.

The jurors sent in the case of Hester Vaughn when the case was commenced were called, and one of the jurors challenged. After some delay, the jury was empannelled. Judge Ludlow complimented the jury on the prompt and efficient manner in which they had discharged their duties.

Dr. Henry Chapman testified that he was a surgeon in the hospital about the 18th of October, 1867; the deceased was brought there with two wounds, one on the left thigh, a short distance above the knee, very deep and running into the knee joint, another on the neck, which was not serious; she remained in this treatment twenty-one days, growing worse, abscess forming in the leg. She left the hospital at her own request, and went to the Almshouse.

Dr. Shapleigh testified he had made a post-mortem examination on the 29th of November last, at the Almshouse. The body was emaciated, and there was a scar from a wound behind in the right ear; the wound was perfectly healed; the left leg had been amputated at the hip joint, above the knee-joint; on the outer part of the leg there was a wound still open. The whole leg and thigh was diseased and the cartilages surrounded by inflammation in heavy discharge, a abscess. The deceased came to her death from exhaustion, caused by the diseased condition and the amputation.

Catharine Emerson (colored) testified that Phillis Proctor was married and lived with her; her husband, Thomas Proctor, was away at sea, having enlisted in the navy; he had been away three years; she was acquainted with the prisoner; he had been living with Phillis in Emeline street; he had visited the deceased until living with her; on the day the blow was inflicted she had gone out for a short time, and on her return found Phillis sitting on a settee with her son on; she had a child about seven months old, of which Alexander was the father; Alexander and Phillis lived together as man and wife; the deceased was known by the name of Phillis Shreever.

John Ross was called, but as counsel for the defense objected to his being sworn, as he is serving out a sentence, which objection was sustained.

Cecelia Harmon testified she was at the house when the prisoner entered; Phillis was sitting at the end of the settee with the baby in her lap; Alexander came in and asked how the baby was and she replied well; he repeated the question as to herself and then told her to lay down her sewing and as she did so he struck her on the neck with a knife; she dropped the baby on the floor and said she was cut; he then aimed another cut at her body, and she threw up her left leg and received the blow on it; he then ran out the door and struck a girl who was standing there; Phillis was taken to the hospital.

Matilda Vanorkey corroborated the above.

E. Forr at Willard, physician at the Almshouse, testified that he saw deceased on the 7th November, when she was admitted to the hospital; there she was in a very low condition; on the following day he examined her and found the leg and thigh one large abscess, and the only way to preserve life was to amputate the limb. She was admitted under the name of Phillis Revere.

The Court adjourned till 3 o'clock.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 2.—Cotton firmer, at 32. Flour dull and declined 5@10c; sales, 15 00 bbls; State, $6 50@9 10; Ohio, $8 40@11 55; Western, $6 50@8 25; Southern, $8 25@14 50; California, $10 50@12 50. Wheat dull; sales, 1600 bushels spring, $2 96. Corn quiet; sales 36 000 bushels at $1 01@1 03. Oats dull, at 80½@80½c. Beef quiet. Pork dull at $27 75. Lard firm at 16@16¼. Whisky quiet.

BALTIMORE, July 2.—Cotton very firm; middlings, 31½c. Flour dull and nominal. Wheat, Corn, and Oats without decided change. Pork quiet and unchanged. Bacon in good demand; rib sides, 16½c. clear sides, 19½c. shoulders, 14c. Hams unchanged. Lard dull at 17@17½c.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Yale College Commencement —Sinking of a Mississippi Steamer.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

YALE COLLEGE.

The Exercises of Commencement Day.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW HAVEN, July 2.—The closing exercises at Yale College yesterday were very interesting and fully attended. The graduating class of 1868, numbering about 115, appeared at the Chapel at 10 o'clock, and marched up the aisle two-by-two, making a fine appearance. Mr. W. A. Linn, of Dickertown, N. J., then commenced the recital of his poem. It was a fine production, splendidly delivered, highly appreciated, and enthusiastically applauded.

Mr. Chauncey B. Brewster, of New Haven, was then announced as the orator of the day. He chose as his subject, "The supreme end of education properly a power rather than an acquisition." The subject was treated, and delivered in a manner that reflects great credit upon the young orator. The closing address to the faculty and students was also very excellent, and called forth manifestations of sympathetic feelings.

The prizes were then given out, after which the members of the class commenced a series of jokes, some of which were not only very sarcastic, but rather personal, after which the band played, and all repaired to Alumni Hall, and partook of a splendidly prepared collation.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Aristocratic Democrats Off for New York.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, July 2.—The special car on the Northern Central Railroad left this morning, filled with delegates for the New York National Convention. Governor Swann, Governor Bowie, ex-Governor Pratt, ex-Governor Thomas, Mayor Banks, and Montgomery Blair were among them. Immense numbers of others have gone and are going to the Empire City.

The annual festival of the Union Orphan Asylum last night was a grand affair.

All are preparing to celebrate the coming anniversary of Independence. The weather is intensely hot.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

To-Day's Quotations.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, July 2—A. M.—Consols for money 94⅛@94⅜, and for account 94⅜@94⅝; Five-twenties, 73@73⅛; Erie, 45⅛; Illinois Central, 101⅛.

LIVERPOOL, July 2.—Cotton dull; sales of 7000 bales; Uplands, 11¼d.; Orleans, 11¼d. Corn, 34s. 9d. Provisions quiet. Other articles unchanged.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 2.—Arrived, steamship Somerset, from Baltimore.

GLASGOW, July 2.—Arrived, steamer Columbia, from New York.

LONDON, July 2—P. M.—Consols for money 94⅜, and for account 94⅝.

LIVERPOOL, July 2—P. M.—Cotton irregular. Breadstuffs quiet. Lard dull at 60s. 6d. Pork quiet. Cheese firm. Beef dull.

ANTWERP, July 2—P. M.—Petroleum, f.47⅜.

POISONING IN CONNECTICUT.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

NORWICH, Conn., July 2.—Five members of the family of Samuel R. Jacobs, of Bozrahville, Conn., were suddenly taken ill on Sunday night, showing symptoms of having been poisoned. No fatal results have as yet been reported. It is supposed the poison was taken accidentally in food.

Destruction of a Mississippi Steamer.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

ST. LOUIS, July 2.—The fare to New York via the St. Louis and Indianapolis Railroad, and the Mississippi and Chicago and Alton Railroads has been advanced to thirty dollars.

The steamer Sam Yates was yesterday snagged and burned, a halt mile from Heron Rock. The boat and cargo were a total loss. She was bound for Omaha with a valuable freight insured in Capen's agencies.

POLITICAL.

—A. C. Baldwin has declined to be considered a candidate for the Democratic Gubernatorial nomination in Michigan.

—No less than fourteen gentlemen are mentioned as the "probable successors" of Mr. Fenton as Governor of New York.

—The Republican State Convention of New Jersey will assemble at Trenton on July 9, to nominate a candidate for Governor. Cornelius Walsh, of Essex; John I. Blair, of Warren; and J. B. Freese, of Mercer, are named in connection with the nomination.

—The Chicago *Tribune* says:—"Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks, we judge, has no distinction for official honors. He is now a United States Senator; a candidate for re-election to that position; a candidate for Governor, for Vice President, and it looks as though he might be nominated for President. If he should be successful in all his aspirations he will have a lively time."

—The New York *World* wants to know what Grant it is that is the Republican candidate for the Presidency. It is the Grant, somebody replies, that whipped Lee, smashed the Confederacy, saved the Union, stamped out rebellion, and who will not leave a vestige of the Copperhead Democracy after the second week in November.

Admiral Farragut's Wealth.

A correspondent writes as follows from San Francisco, June 9, to the *Tribune*:—

"Not himself, at present, but his property in Vallejo, is what I am going to tell you of. He owns a number of pretty houses, some unoccupied lots, and twenty acres now in wheat, within the city limits of the above named place. As, for a long time probably, it will be the western terminus of the Central Pacific Railroad, Vallejo is becoming of great importance in the eyes of far-seeing business men. Therefore property within a year has trebled in price, not on a wild speculative basis, but on a sound certainty of increasing values. Thus, you see, our gallant Admiral is wealthy as well as famous, for, not looking at his fine property on the Hudson, this California investment makes him a millionaire. I know this will gratify his friends, therefore I give it publicity. By the way, why should the Government call its Navy-Yard opposite Vallejo, "Mare Island?" It might just as appropriately be named Grizzly Bear or Jackass Island. Why could it not be named after the old hero himself? or have some name significant of man, heroism or country?

A CLEVELAND TRAGEDY.

A Woman Crushes in a Man's Skull—Her Account of the Affair.

From the Cleveland Leader, June 30.

On Sunday evening two men named Pat Flannagan and Mike Reynolds indulged in a free fight at Newburg, and on Monday Mike had Pat arrested on a charge of assault and battery. The case had a hearing before Squire Forbes, and Mary Bolan appeared as a witness. Both parties were discharged on payment of costs. Mary Bolan then started for home, but on her way stopped at the saloon of Mrs. Cummings and took something to drink.

At the saloon there were a number of men collected, engaged in drinking and smoking, and one of them, Jack Berry, applied insulting and indecent language to Mrs. Bolan, of a character too filthy for her to repeat. She soon left the saloon, and started to cross the street—Front street—to her home. While on the way over she looked back and saw Berry following her. She entered her house and fastened the door, and seeing that he was still approaching her dwelling she looked about for something with which to defend herself.

She soon found the leg of a large cherry table, and armed with this fearful weapon—the thick end being square, with sharp corners—she stationed herself at the door-side to defend her threshold. Jack Berry came to the door, and finding it fastened, he used his strength to force it open. After one or two efforts to enter by throwing his body against the door with all his strength he succeeded in bursting it open. No sooner had he stepped upon the threshold than Mrs. Bolan swung her weapon in the air, and it fell with terrible force upon the left side of Berry's head. Again, with all her strength, she swung the table leg aloft and it again descended with a crash upon the head of the victim, felling him to the ground. The blows—several in rapid succession—were then raised upon the back and shoulders of Berry, until worn out with her exertions the woman ceased her work of destruction.

Such is the story told by the murderess, but other evidence may change it. Mrs. Mary Bolan is a very large woman, weighing not less than one hundred and eighty pounds. She is apparently between forty and fifty years of age, although she may be younger. She is a very muscular woman, a perfect Amazon in strength.

Revenue Frauds in the Interior.

The Harrisburg *State Guard* of yesterday says:—Yesterday the Collector of the Fifteenth Revenue District made information before Commissioner Snodgrass, charging every distiller and storekeeper of a bonded warehouse in the Fifteenth Revenue District, composed of Cumberland, Perry, and York counties, with defrauding the revenue by means of false stencil plates. Warrants were issued for their arrest. There are twenty-one distilleries in the District.

Sharp Practice.

Andrews, the Kingston (Mass.) murderer, has done a smart but dishonest thing since his imprisonment. It was well known that there were two mortgages on Andrews' homestead, but the mortgagees, having perfect confidence in the deacon's integrity, neglected to put the papers on record. Andrews now secures the payment of a fee to one of his counsel, by a mortgage which has been rushed into the registry, and thus takes precedence of the others.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Thursday, July 2, 1868.

The Stock Market opened very dull this morning, and prices were weak and unsettled. Government securities were a fraction higher. 112⅛ was bid for 6s of 1881; 106½ for 10-40s; 112⅜ for '62 5-20s; 110¼ for '64 5-20s; 110⅜ for '65 5-20s; 108⅜ for July, '65 5-20; 108⅛ for '67 5-20s, and 108⅛ for June and July 7-30s. City loans were higher; the new issue sold at 102½, an advance of ¼.

Railroad shares were inactive. Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 52½, a slight decline; Reading at 50, no change; and North Pennsylvania at 33, no change; 45 was bid for Little Schuylkill; 68½ for Norristown; 58 for Minehill; 55½ for Lehigh Valley; 29½ for Catawissa preferred; 26½ for Philadelphia and Erie; and 47¼ for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares were unchanged. 49 was bid for Second and Third; 36 for Fifth and Sixth; 65 for Tenth and Eleventh; 24 for Spruce and Pine; 40 for Chesnut and Walnut; 10 for Hestonville; 31 for Green and Coates; and 41 for Union.

Bank shares were in good demand for investment at full prices. Girard sold at 61, no change. 252 was bid for North America; 160 for Philadelphia; 128 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 58 for Commercial; 30½ for Mechanics'; 108 for Southwark; 58 for Penn Township; and 72 for City.

In Canal shares there was nothing doing. 11 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 21 for preferred do.; 33 for Morris Canal; 74 for Morris Canal preferred; 15¼ for Susquehanna Canal; and 50 for Delaware Division.

—The Girard Life Insurance, Annuity, and Trust Company have declared a dividend of 4 per cent., payable on demand, clear of tax.

—A quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent. has been declared by the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, payable on the 15th instant.

—The disbursements from the office of the U. S. Assistant Treasurer in this city, yesterday, on account of interest on the public debt, were as follows:—On coupon bonds, $124 603 50; on registered bonds, $413 000—total, $537,603 50.

—The transfer books of the Reading Railroad Company closed on the 30th ultimo, and will open on the 16th instant. Stock dividend of 5 per cent. payable July 15.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$3600 Read 6s '70	93	8 sh Penna R	52⅝
$2000 Leh 6s gold	88⅞	21 do	52⅝
$500 do	88⅞	21 do	52⅝
9 sh Girard Bk	61	1 do	52⅝
24 sh Ocean Oil	1 16	500 sh Read	Monday 60

—The following are this morning's gold and foreign quotations, reported by Whelen Brothers, Gold, Stock, and Exchange Brokers, No. 105 S. Third street:—

9·30 A. M.	140⅜	12·00 M.	140⅜
10·00 "	140⅜	12·05 P. M.	140⅜
10·30 "	140⅜	12·15 "	140⅜
11·00 "	140⅜	12·30 "	140⅜
11·30 "	140⅜		

Foreign Exchange on London:—60 days, 110¼@110⅛; 3 days, 110⅛@110⅜. On Paris:—60 days, 5f. 13⅜@5f. 12½; 3 days, 5f. 11¼@5f. 10.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s. of 1881, 112⅛@113; old 5-20s, 112⅛@113; new 5-20s, 1864, 110¼@110⅜; do., 1865, 110⅛@111; 5-20s July, 108⅜@109; do., 1867, 108⅜@109; do., 1868, 108⅜@109½; 10-40s, 106¼@107; 7-30s, June, 108⅜@1 09; do., July 108⅜@109; U. S. Pacific Bonds, 102⅜@103. Gold, 140⅜.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—United States 6s, 1881, 112⅜@113; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 112⅜@112⅝; do., 1864, 110¼@110⅜; do., 1865, 110⅛@110⅜; do, July, 1865, 108⅛@108⅜; do. July, 1867, 108⅛@108⅜; 1868, 108⅜@108⅝; 5s, 10-40s, 106⅜@106⅝; U. S. 7-30s, 2d series, 108⅛@108⅜; 3d series, 108⅜@108⅝; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 119·25; May, 1865, 119·25; August, 1865, 118⅛; September, 1865, 118; October, 1865, 117¼. Gold, 140¼@140⅜.

FINANCIAL ITEMS.

From the Boston Evening Traveller of June 30.

"Money is in good demand at the banks, and in the open market. The lowest rate for temporary loans on strong pledges is five, and the most of the lending is done at six per cent. Notes and acceptances of the first-class are negotiated at six and seven per cent., both by the business and capitalists. The first half of the year closes with a comparatively easy condition of the local and general finances."

"Adding the premium on coin payments of interest, the July dividends hereabouts will be not far from six-ten millions of dollars, in currency, but the eye and ear have become so used to large sums within the past seven years of expensive commotion that the magnitude of this sum dwindles into insignificance by comparison.

"In July, 1865, three years ago, the national debt of the United States reached its maximum of $2,757,288,276; but it has since been reduced two hundred and fifty millions, leaving outstanding two thousand millions in bonds, and something over five hundred millions in legal-tender notes and other floating obligations, including compound interest notes and the balance of unconverted seven-thirty scrip."

From the Cincinnati Gazette, June 30.

"The money market is steady with a demand for loans, but not as much paper pressing on the market as on Saturday. The supply of currency is low and continues to decrease, as a large amount is required to carry the exchange, which is coming in freely through depositors as well as country banks, and the money market is gradually working closer for short obligations, the demand for which is active to carry customers of some of the national banks over quarterly statement day, but good mercantile paper 3@6 months to run, is readily negotiated. Rates of interest are steady at 6@10 per cent. in bank, and 10@12 per cent. in the open market.

"The exchange market is heavy, with large receipts and only a moderate mercantile demand, and the indications are that currency will shortly have to be ordered out from New York. The regular counter rates are 50c. discount buying and 50c. premium selling, but few dealers care to buy at better than 75c.@1·10 discount from other than their depositors, and some transactions occurred between bankers at these rates."

From the Chicago Tribune of June 29.

"The general volume of trade continues

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Taxing United States Bonds.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The Government owes a debt of twenty-five hundred millions of dollars. Most of this debt was very rapidly contracted, in the midst of a perilous civil war of doubtful result, whereby the national energies were taxed to the utmost. The rate of interest payable thereon averages nearly six per cent., which (now that we have peace and union) is very high. We ought to be able greatly and rapidly to reduce it; and we have the clews in our hands. Our debt is mainly funded in "Five-twenties"—that is, six per cent. bonds, which we are at liberty to redeem after they have run five years, but not obliged to redeem till they shall have run twenty years. As we began to borrow largely in 1862-3, the option on some has already matured; so that, if we were ready to call them in, we have a right to do so. And we ought now to be able to borrow at 5 per cent. on short (say ten year) bonds, at 4½ on longer (say 40 years), and at 4 on long (say 100 years). The great capitals of Europe are full of money seeking safe investments; so is this city. Short loans are made here daily at 3, 3½, and 4 per cent.

Why are we not calling in our Five-twenties that have already been five years running, and replacing them by bonds at lower rates?

We answer, Because of well-grounded apprehensions of National rascality. The recommendations of Pendleton, Stevens, Butler, and others, that we pay off the Five-twenties in greenbacks, and the clamor raised in several States for taxing the debt, in express defiance of its stipulations, is costing us thousands per day already, and will ultimately cost us millions on millions. All knavery is foolish and costly; but an embarrassed debtor who undertakes to be knavish without declaring himself absolutely bankrupt, is a supereminent fool.

The late Republican National Convention at Chicago, in enunciating the principles which form the platform whereon Grant and Colfax are to be supported and elected, evinced scarcely less than inspired wisdom in proclaiming that

"V. The national debt, contracted, as it has been, for the preservation of the Union for all time to come, should be extended over a fair period for redemption; and it is the duty of Congress to reduce the rate of interest thereon, whenever it can be honestly done.

"VI. That the best policy to diminish our burden of debt is to so improve our credit that capitalists will seek to loan us money at lower rates of interest than we now pay, and must continue to pay so long as repudiation, partial or total, open or covert, is threatened or suspected."

In defiance of this wise and righteous proposition, the House on Monday, by the vote of a minority of the Republicans and all but one of the Copperheads, on motion of Mr. Cobb, of Illinois,

Resolved, That the Committee on Ways and Means be and are hereby instructed to report without unnecessary delay a bill levying a tax of at least ten per cent. on the interest of bonds of the United States, to be assessed and collected annually by the Secretary of the Treasury, and such of his subordinates as may be charged with the duty of paying interest on the bonded indebtedness of the United States.

—By its terms, this proposition contemplates taxation of the bonds held by foreigners as well as those belonging to our own people. It used to be an American principle that taxation and representation go together. Yet here are people who never saw this country taxed several millions per annum by the Congress of the United States. By what right?

If we can tax our creditors, including foreigners, ten per cent., why not twenty, forty, sixty? Does Mr. Cobb doubt that others will be found to improve on his beginning?

It is very doubtful that this proposition can be driven through the Senate, so as to give it practical operation. There is no doubt whatever that it will render the conversion of our Five-twenties into new bonds bearing a lower rate of interest very difficult, if not absolutely impossible. The loss is instant, certain, palpable; the gain prospective, remote, contingent. We need to borrow at low rates to replace our six per cents.; so we advertise the financial world that our promise to pay so much per annum is a delusion—that we claim the right to abstract from the stipulated sum at our own mere will.

When the French Government by a decree reduced by one-half the value of shares in Law's Mississippi scheme, it supposed that they would decline further; but capitalists said, "If the Government can take one-half to-day, it may take the other half to-morrow," and refused to touch them at any price. What was meant for reduction proved utter ruin.

It is urged that other Governments have dealt thus with their creditors. So they have. Villainy is not now patentable—it is a very old discovery. But has any Government ever levied ten per cent. arbitrarily on its debt, and on that alone? We reckon not.

We entreat Congress to pause and consider. There is a right and a wrong way to secure a reduction of the interest on our national debt. The right way was traced out with a finger of light by the late Republican National Convention. The wrong way is that pioneered by Mr. Cobb.

A National Crime.

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

In the House of Representatives on Monday Mr. Cobb, of Wisconsin, without notice, introduced the following resolution, which was pressed to a vote without debate under the previous question, and passed by 92 yeas to 55 nays:—

"*Resolved*, That the Committee of Ways and Means be and are hereby instructed to report without unnecessary delay a bill levying a tax of at least ten per cent. on the interest of the bonds of the United States, to be assessed and collected annually by the Secretary of the Treasury and such of his subordinates as may be charged with the duty of paying interest on the bonded indebtedness of the United States."

Let it be remembered that the Republican party is now before the country, asking for the votes of citizens, upon a platform which denounces all forms of repudiation as a national crime, and which carefully points out the true method of reducing the pressure of the public debt upon the people. It declares:

"That the best policy to diminish our burden of debt is to so improve our credit that capitalists will seek to loan us money at lower rates of interest than we now pay, and must continue to pay so long as repudiation, partial or total, open or covert, is threatened or suspected.";

This resolution, and those which support it, define it, and make it emphatic, form the most important part of the platform. The resolutions relating to equal suffrage are in the past tense. They approve and confirm what has been done; they refuse to consent to unsettle it all again; but their doctrine adds nothing to Republican policy as generally understood before. It is the financial resolutions that give to that platform its distinctive character; and it is the adoption of them that makes the Chicago Convention memorable.

Now certain members of Congress vote that the way to diminish our burden of debt is not to improve our credit, but to impair it; not to make capitalists so secure in lending us money that they will accept lower rates of interest, but to violate our pledge, and refuse to pay the rate we have promised; not to put repudiation of all kinds beyond suspicion, but so to practise "partial and covert" repudiation that the Government shall be everywhere understood as threatening that which is "total and open."

There can be no mistake in this: that those who voted for the resolution of Mr. Cobb reject and spurn the Republican platform. For that platform emphatically calls for the payment of the public debt according to the letter and the spirit of the laws under which it was contracted. The laws under which many of the loans were contracted expressly exempt them from taxation. Without the pledge on the part of Congress that the five-twenty bonds should not be subjected to taxation, the money to prosecute the war could not have been obtained upon that popular loan. Without this pledge, the foreign capitalists would have let these bonds alone, and the laboring men of Germany and of the United States alike would have refused to make our treasury their savings bank. The resolution of Mr. Cobb is in direct violation of a contract, formally and expressly executed, under the sanction of public law, between the nation and its creditors.

The platform was the unanimous utterance of the Republican voters of the country. Not a dissenting voice was raised against its strongest proclamation of national good faith. But that which the enemies of the party and of its candidates dare not propose, in the face of the intelligence and honor of the masses, they bring forward in Congress. The honest policy of the loyal millions is denounced and rejected by the majority of their representatives.

It is quite impossible that those who lead the movement should be blind to its immediate effects. It is a blow aimed at the life of the Republican party. The strength of that party is in the common notions of good faith, fairness, and justice. It is the party of honesty. Beginning by opposing the theft of labor and of freedom, it has fought against other forms of theft as they appeared; and its solemn and unanimous vote against any form of evading the obligation of the public debt was the simple and necessary expression of its essential character. Should its control now come into the hands of those who support the opposite policy, its career is run. Should the control of the Government come into the hands of the repudiators, the overthrow of the principles of honesty will be the triumph of a moral rebellion in no respect less ruinous to the interests of the country and to the future of popular institutions, than the triumph of slaveholding treason would have been.

But this is impossible. The United States are not about to forfeit the honors of their victory by confiscating the goods of those who have trusted them. Even piracy by sea, or war for plunder by land, could not be approved by the people of this country. But open robbery by land or sea is a less crime than that of him who betrays a trust; who steals from a confiding guest; who wins by fair promises the control of another's possessions and appropriates them to himself. They who propose this as a national policy are not in harmony with the people of this country. They are at open war with the Chicago Convention. They are the undisguised enemies of the Republican party.

Why should there be any difficulty about this? Why should any one fail to understand, that on this vital question there can be but two parties in this country, the party of good faith and the party of repudiation? The Republican party has set up the standard of honesty, of strict accordance with the letter and the spirit of the laws for the public debt. Mr. Butler, and a few who agree with him, the bitter and persistent foes of the Republican candidate for the Presidency, have set up the standard of dishonesty. They are ready, without scruple, to repeal the letter and to disregard the spirit of these laws. They have their allies and their friends; why should they not go to their own place?

We print elsewhere an analysis of the vote of yesterday. It appears that of thirty-four Democrats present, all but two—Sitgreaves, of New Jersey, and Wood, of New York—voted in favor of the resolution. Sixty Republicans, most of them from the Western States, voted in its favor, and fifty-three against it. But thirty-six Republicans were absent, among them some of the most thoughtful and wisest members; and in a full house it seems certain that a majority of the Republican representatives would have been recorded in the negative.

This vote is not, perhaps, likely to lead to legislation. But it must lead to some change in parties. Some of the so-called Republicans who have joined with the Democrats in Congress to pass this resolution, may have voted hastily, and without due consideration or a settled conviction. One of them at least—Mr. Bingham, of Ohio—voted yea, in the hope of moving a reconsideration at a later hour, and defeating the movement. But there are those among them whose settled policy it has been, from the origin of this question, to divide the Republican party and to oppose its principles. On what pretext, it may reasonably be asked, can such a man as Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, who has advocated every form of repudiation, and has finally succeeded in engineering the passage of the resolution of yesterday, claim to be a member of the Republican party?

Holy Horror of B. G.

From the N. Y. World.

The holy horror of the *Tribune* over the late "loot" in Abyssinia, where Napier's soldiers are said to have stolen mule-loads of books and pictures, and even to have carried away the censers and chalices of churches, inspired that shocked journal to utter an entirely new conundrum, to wit, the following:—

"Having done their best to reduce Abyssinia to heathenism, these Christian conquerors have the grace to keep their plunder in their pockets until they are out of the country. Do the annals of war furnish another instance of such delicate rapacity?"

We should say that they did. For instance, the cart loads of books stolen from Southern libraries during the war, the plate, pictures, pianos, baby linen, and spoils generally, were for a long while surreptitiously shown only to loil friends in New England as Rebel trophies. The mere robbery of libraries; the stealing of communion services from churches; the theft of the silver candelabra from the altar of the Jesuits' Church of the Immaculate Conception in New Orleans when Butler was commandant; the sacking of private houses and the general turning up in ten States of the soil of kitchen gardens in a wild search for rebellious silver teapots—they are minor matters, mere trifles, in comparison with such outrages as the burning of Churches in Columbia and Atlanta. It was reported in the late Protestant Episcopal Convention of South Carolina that no less than fifteen churches of that one denomination were burned in that State during the war; indeed, church burning was as much a passion with the vagabonds and bummers of the army as it was at the North some years ago, when what is now called the radical party was known was the Native American party, of which Colfax was a prominent member. The historian of the American conflict in appealing for precedents which rival the recent loot in Abyssinia can find in the late war "to restore the Union" wholesale instances of robbery and plunder, the like of which are not to be found among the annals of the Feejees, or head-hunters of Borneo. The sack of the magnificent State Library at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, and the burning of the splendid building to cover the theft; the plunder of Arlington and the general loot of family relics which were heir-looms from Washington; the thefts and robberies which marked the whole march of the army throughout the South, are unparalleled in any history of civilized or barbarous nations. We need not name a single individual loyal Lazarus who went South expressly to deplete the pockets and plate closets of the disloyal Dives. His name might be Butler; it might be Dow; it might be Jones; in all probability it was a name of some such sort. The brigadiers who went to the war beggars and came home millionaires may be counted by hundreds. With these men "loot" was a synonyme for loyalty, and their "patriotism" was plunder. The *Tribune* knows as well as we do that the wholesale thefts of certain loyal generals at the South during the war are only faintly paralleled by the loot in Abyssinia, and are only equalled by the wholesale plunder of the peace patriots whose super-loyalty manifests itself in the astounding radical defalcations and robberies which now almost daily develop in Washington.

The Financial Future—Taxation of Bonds.

From the N. Y. Times.

If Congress has not time or capacity or inclination to give the country the benefit of a judicious financial policy, at least it should abstain from adding to the doubts and complications with which the business and moneyed future is beset. Hope as we may, promise and predict as we may, it is impossible to ignore the existence of potent causes of uneasiness. Money is more plentiful than confidence. And the want of confidence arises in a great degree from the absence of fixedness in the course of the Government. There is scanty faith in the judgment and integrity of our law-makers in financial matters, which is as humiliating as it is disastrous. Capitalists and projectors hesitate to embark in enterprises, to make contracts or incur obligations, because of the uncertainty which attaches to everything affecting the currency and the national credit. At one time Treasury contraction unsettles and embarrasses; at another, the prospect of further inflation creates disturbance and alarm. All the time, the failure to adopt any broad, just, and practical measure, tending to restore stability and to inspire faith in the power and purpose of the Government, produces and justifies the feeling of apprehension which more or less influences every thoughtful man.

Not content with this neglect of an obvious duty, the House now proposes to increase the uncertainty and add to the apprehension by violating faith with the public creditor. It declines to enter upon the consideration of a general financial policy but it does not hesitate to affirm a principle equivalent to repudiation. Everything it has done in regard to finance has, in fact, operated in the direction of mischief. It has settled nothing. It has neither pronounced positively against inflation nor in favor of any plan or principle pointing even remotely to a resumption of specie payments. And at the last moment it introduces the repudiation wedge by a vote which shows that the Chicago platform is already discarded by a majority of Republican Representatives.

As between the political parties, the controversy about repudiation is ended. Of the 92 members who on Monday voted for Mr. Cobb's resolution, 61 are Republicans, while but 53 voted against it. Of the absentees, report says a majority are also in its favor. The House, then, must be considered favorable to the imposition of a heavy tax on bonds issued with the promise of exemption from taxation. In what respect is this better than repudiation? Where is the difference, in principle, between the exaction of a heavy tax on securities which were subscribed for, and have been bought and sold, on a solemn pledge that they are non-taxable, and a compulsory process of conversion, or payment of greenbacks instead of gold? Morally, these measures are all the same. A breach of faith in respect of taxation is no better and no worse than a breach of faith in respect of the rate of interest or the kind of money with which the bonds may be redeemed. And as the resolution of Monday was the work of Republican member, and was carried by a Republican votes—the Democrats helping with 31 yeas, and opposing with only 2 nays—it exhibits both parties on substantially the same ground. The difference between them is one of proportion, not of principle. The Republican party may well complain that the policy deliberately marked out by the Chicago Convention has been trampled under foot by its Representatives in the House.

It is of no avail to plead in extenuation that income from Government bonds ought to share the burdens which all other forms of income are compelled to carry. As a question of equity, the proposition is unassailable. But equity in this particular case requires above all things a faithful fulfilment of the contract. The Government is solemnly pledged not to tax the bonds; what have abstract equities to do with the matter, except to sustain the redemption of a national promise? It is desirable, no doubt, to reduce the annual expenditure on account of the debt, either by making the bonds contribute to the revenue, or by substituting a lower rate of interest for the present rate. Either of these methods, however, presupposes the consent of the bondholders. Unless that be had, the change is not honestly possible. And a change not strictly honest would bring discredit on the Government and embarrassment on its finances, and would injure, instead of benefitting, every interest in the country.

Irrespective of its dishonesty, the Cobb-Butler resolution is to be deprecated because frustrating the wise policy which the Chicago Convention recommended. The reduction of burdens by the adoption of a well-considered funding process, with a reduced interest, is manifestly impossible, unless compulsion be resorted to, which means confiscation, or unless the bondholders have sufficient confidence in the good faith of the Government to exchange the present for some other securities. But there can be no confidence in the faith of the Government in the presence of the resolution sanctioned by the House. It shakes reliance in everything. No contract is safe, no bargain binding, no promise worth a straw, if Congress may of its own will annul the covenant entered into with the public creditor touching taxation.

Mr. Boutwell's bill, therefore, comes too late. The bill which the Ways and Means Committee is instructed to report can scarcely run the gauntlet of the Senate this session. But the passage of the resolution by the House is enough for mischievous purposes. It impairs belief in the integrity of Congress to an extent which cannot be easily overcome. And though it produces no panic in Wall street, simply because the enactment of the bill is deemed improbable, it cannot fail to render the holders of bonds less trustful, and therefore less inclined voluntarily to accept other terms.

The Present Congress and the Next—The Approaching Election.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The question as to who shall be the next President seems to be the absorbing one, and there is no doubt it involves great issues and important consequences affecting the future of the Republic. But there is another one to be solved at the same time, of still greater importance, and that is the character of the next Congress. There is more noise made about the Presidential election, because the enormous patronage of the Government is the prize aimed at. The politicians, who do all the convention and electioneering work, are intent upon the offices and the three or four hundreds of millions of spoils every year; and that is the reason we hear so much more about the Presidential election than the Congressional elections. But as regards the welfare of the country it is much more important to elect a conservative and an able Congress. It requires no argument to make this clear; for we have seen by the conduct of the present Congress that the Executive is powerless—is a mere cipher—when there is an overwhelming majority against him. A radical revolutionary body like the present one not only paralyzes the Executive, but intimidates the Supreme Court and overrides the Constitution. Have we not seen this done? Has not this branch of the Government controlled the others in defiance of the plain meaning and checks and balances of the Constitution? In the hands of a reckless radical majority it has assumed all the despotic powers of a legislative and governing convention, just as the Jacobin Convention of revolutionary France did. We have experienced this remarkable anomaly in our republican and federative system of government, that a political party which happens to have an overwhelming majority in Congress for the time can set aside the Constitution and put its heel upon both the Executive and Judiciary with impunity. There is no remedy while such a Congress is in existence, and no appeal but to the voice of the people. How vastly important is it, then, for the people to pay particular attention to the election of wise, conservative, and prudent representatives in the place of those incompetent, violent, revolutionary, and corrupt men now in Congress!

With regard to the character and conduct of members of the different parties or factions there is little difference. The Republicans, Democrats, radicals, and Know Nothings, or whatever else they may be called or call themselves, are much alike. Few have any capacity for legislation, some are a disgrace to Congress and the country, and others are reckless revolutionists. Look at the men who represent, or rather misrepresent, this great metropolis—at the Woods, Brooks, Morrisseys, and others, who have been the mere tools of the radicals, while pretending to be conservative. The South might have been restored long ago but for their stupidity. They have been the cause of prolonged disunion and the proscriptive onerous measures imposed upon the South by playing into the hands of the radicals. Instead of having gentlemen of experience, education, and wisdom to represent this metropolis, men who understand the subject of national finance to represent this great financial and commercial centre, we have shoulder-hitters, little scheming ward politicians and those notorious as public plunderers. Then look at such Jacobins as Butler, Stevens, Schenck, Bingham, Boutwell and a hundred others, who would destroy the best government and ruin the fairest country for party purposes, and to gratify their own passions and ambition. While, then, the people are much exercised about the Presidential election, we call upon them to pay the greatest attention to the Congressional elections. The evil lies in Congress, and it is there they must apply the remedy. Let them lay the axe to the root of the tree. All these old, incapable and corrupt Congressmen should be left at home, and a new, better and abler set be returned to fill their places. With such a change in the House of Representatives the Jacobins of the Senate would be kept in check, and with the revolution in public sentiment which this would bring about the character of the Senate itself would be changed in two or three years. Congress is the Magdala of iniquity, ignorance and oppression first to be assaulted. If the people make a clean sweep there we may hope for a new reign of peace, union and prosperity.

What will be wanted particularly in the next Congress is capacity to place the national finances on a sound basis. The Presidential contest will be over in the course of a few months, and the country will be relieved of that political excitement for four years afterwards. Most of the Southern States will be fully restored to the Union, and probably all, however objectionable the terms and manner of the restoration may be, and thus difficulties and agitation about reconstruction will be removed. Congress will then have the opportunity and time to consider the various questions pertaining to the finances. Indeed, the full consideration of them cannot be deferred longer. We expect little or nothing from the present Congress, for, as we said, it has shown itself utterly incapable. There will remain, then, a most important work for the next Congress to do. The people should begin in the different Congressional districts to hunt up their ablest and purest men for representatives—for practical and thorough business men who have some knowledge of financial matters—and they should be resolved to elect such, independent of old party affiliations or party machinery. If the members of the present Congress should be returned, we may expect nothing but inextricable confusion in the finances of the country, and the most burdensome taxation. There is no hope but in a sweeping change and in the election of new men for the next Congress.

The National Convention.

From the N. Y. World.

Perhaps no body of men ever assembled in this country on the wisdom of whose action so much depended as on that of the National Democratic Convention which is about to meet. If we can carry the election it makes little difference on what platform or with what candidates. It is so notorious that the greater part of what has been done by the Republican party is in flagrant violation of the Constitution, that the defeat of that party would certainly bring the country back to sanity, and probably to sense. One of the most important consequences of a Democratic victory will be its effect on the Republican party. After such a rebuke, it would despair of recovering its lost ascendancy by advocating such high-handed measures as it has carried in the swollen insolence of power. At least one-third of those who vote for General Grant will desert the Republican party immediately after his defeat. We fear that many Democrats underrate the moral effect of a Democratic triumph. They make the mistake of supposing that nothing will be gained beyond what is bargained for in the platform. There is an instructive apologue in the school-books of a boy who was permitted to take a handful of nuts from a narrow-mouthed jar. In his greediness he filled his hand so full that in drawing it out he had to relax his grasp and lost them all. It is expedient to pitch our demands in so low a key as to give Republicans an excuse for deserting their party. A party in power can safely do many things which a party out of power cannot attempt without ruin.

It is a very old proverb, but a wise one, that it is lawful to learn of our enemies. The Republicans have never gained an election, from 1860 to the present time, which they would not have lost, had they proclaimed at the time all they intended to do in case of success. They got the power to abolish slavery by persistently disclaiming an intention to do anything of the kind. The carried the last Congressional elections by merely asking the people to indorse what goes by the name of the fourteenth Constitutional amendment; and as soon as they had elected their Congressmen, they immediately undertook to force negro suffrage on all the Southern States. In their recent Chicago platform, they acknowledge that the regulation of the suffrage in the loyal States belongs to the States themselves; but if they should carry the election they will extend the suffrage to all the negroes in the United States by an act of Congress. Why do we cite these examples? Not, by any means, to justify the hypocrisy and bad faith of the Republicans; but to show how much more will be borne from a political party after success, than is tolerated in the professions of the same party when soliciting popular support. As a lesson in political tactics it is not without its value. Some of our zealous but uncalculating Democratic friends seem to think that the train ought to start at a speed of fifty miles an hour, when there is barely power enough in the engine to set it slowly in motion. The same expenditure of steam which scarcely suffices to move it at first will give it a high-speed when it is well under way. Or, to speak without a figure, a reactionary as well as a revolutionary movement gains strength in its progress. People will easily assent to things in its later stages against which they would have recoiled in the beginning. Those politicians can have given but a superficial attention either to the history or the philosophy of great political changes, who think that all should be demanded at the outset which it may be thought desirable to obtain in the end. If Milo of Crotona had begun by attempting to carry the bull, he never would have become so famous; but by beginning with the calf he succeeded.

The great duty laid upon the Democratic party is to start a change of policy by carrying this Presidential election. In order to do it, we must induce some citizens to vote with us who have formerly acted with the Republican party. There is not the slightest danger that any portion of the Democratic party will fail to sustain the action of the Convention. Our success depends upon our ability to win over a few votes from the other side in five or six States; unless we can do this, last year's election returns show that we shall be defeated. "There's nothing succeeds like success." If we can but carry this election, we shall thereafter have swarms of proselytes and shall experience no difficulty in establishing any reasonable policy. Even the Republican party will look at public questions through very different eyes after a great Democratic victory. It behooves us to have "gumption" enough to take hold of things by the right end.

218 & 220 S. FRONT ST.

HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.

218 & 220 S. FRONT ST.

OFFER TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS,

FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES, IN BOND, of 1865, 1866, 1867, and 1868.

ALSO, FREE FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES, Of GREAT AGE, ranging from 1864 to 1845.

Liberal contracts will be entered into for lots, to bond at Distillery, of this years' manufacture.

BRANDY, WINE, GIN, ETC.

NEALL & McBRIDE,

IMPORTERS OF

BRANDIES, WINES, GINS, ETC.,

AND DISTILLERS OF

FINE OLD RYE, BOURBON AND MONONGAHELA WHISKY,

PURE AND UNADULTERATED,

No. 151 South FRONT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

Liquors by the Bottle and Demijohn furnished expressly for family and medicinal purposes. Orders by mail will be promptly attended to. 1 18thsturp

CHAMPAGNE.—AN INVOICE OF "PLANT Dore" Champagne, imported and for sale by JAMES CARSTAIRS, JR., 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Street

CHAMPAGNE.—AN INVOICE OF "GOLD Lac" Champagne, imported and for sale by JAMES CARSTAIRS, JR., 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Street.

CHAMPAGNE.—AN INVOICE OF "GLORIA" Champagne, imported and for sale by JAMES CARSTAIRS, JR., 4 11 2 126 WALNUT and 2. GRANITE Street.

CARSTAIRS' OLIVE OIL.—AN INVOICE of the above, for sale by JAMES CARSTAIRS, JR., 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Street.

MILLINERY.

MRS. R. DILLON, NOS. 322 AND 324 SOUTH STREET

Has large assortment of MILLINERY.

Ladies', Misses', and Children's Silk, Velvet, Felt, Straw and Fancy Bonnets and Hats of the latest styles. Also, Silks, Velvets, Ribbons, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc., wholesale and retail. 8169

R. HAFLEIGH

IS NOW RETAILING

LADIES', MISSES', AND CHILDREN'S

STRAW GOODS,

AT HIS WHOLESALE STORE,

No. 413 ARCH Street.

tuwfsmr PHILADELPHIA.

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C

H. F. BUTLER,

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

No. 142 SOUTH EIGHTH STREET,

6 5 1m PHILADELPHIA.

H. S. K. C.

Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.

EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

5 27 rp NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

1122 WINCHESTER & CO., No. 708 CHESNUT Street.

CARRIAGES.

GARDNER & FLEMING

CARRIAGE BUILDERS,

No. 214 SOUTH FIFTH STREET,

BELOW WALNUT.

An assortment of NEW AND SECOND-HAND CARRIAGES always on hand at REASONABLE PRICES. 6 5 fmw6m

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

FRENCH STEAM SCOURING.

ALBEDYLL, MARX & CO.,

NO. 132 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET AND NO. 516 RACE STREET. [310 mw

GAS FIXTURES.

GAS FIXTURES.—MISKEY, MERRILL & THACKARA, No. 718 CHESNUT Street, manufacturers of Gas Fixtures, Lamps, etc., etc., would call the attention of the public to their large and elegant assortment of Gas Chandeliers, Pendants, Brackets, etc. They also introduce gas-pipes into dwellings and public buildings, and attend to extending, altering, and repairing gas-pipes. All work warranted. 11 17

TRUSSES.

"BEELEY'S HARD RUBBER TRUSS," No. 1347 CHESNUT Street. This Truss correctly applied will cure and retain with ease the most difficult rupture; always clean, light, easy, safe, and comfortable, used in bathing, fitted to form, never rusts, breaks, soils, becomes limber, or moves from place. No strapping. Hard Rubber Abdominal Supporter, by which the Mothers, Corpulent, and Ladies suffering with Female weakness, will find relief and perfect support; very light, neat, and effectual. Pile Instruments Shoulder Braces, Elastic Stockings for weak limbs, Suspensions, etc. Also, large stock best Leather Trusses, half usual price. Lady in attendance. 12 9 wfm

TO ARCHITECTS AND BUILDERS.—Hyatt's Patent Lead Band and Cement Sidewalk Lights, Vault Lights, Floor and Roof Lights, made by Brown & Bros., Chicago. For sale, fitted, and laid down by ROBERT WOOD & CO., No. 1136 RIDGE Avenue, fwrm 3m Sole Agents for Philadelphia.

WILLIAM S. GRANT, COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 8 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia. AGENT FOR Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc. W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate Cocoa, and Broma. Crocker, Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts and Rods. 12 5

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, May 13, 1868.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—In pursuance of resolutions adopted by the Board of Directors at a stated meeting held this day, notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of this Company, that they will have the privilege of subscribing, either directly or by substitution under such rules as may be prescribed therefor, for Twenty-five Per Cent. of additional Stock at Par, in proportion to their respective interests as they stand registered on the books of the Company, May 20, 1868.

Holders of less than four Shares will be entitled to subscribe for a full share, and those holding more Shares than a multiple of four Shares will be entitled to an additional Share.

Subscriptions to the new Stock will be received on and after May 30, 1868, and the privilege of subscribing will cease on the 30th day of July, 1868.

The instalments on account of the new Shares shall be paid in cash, as follows:—

1st. Twenty-five Per Cent. at the time of subscription, on or before the 30th day of July, 1868.

2d. Twenty-five Per Cent. on or before the 15th day of December, 1868.

3d. Twenty-five Per Cent. on or before the 15th day of June, 1869.

4th. Twenty-five Per Cent. on or before the 15th day of December, 1869, or if Stockholders should prefer the whole amount may be paid up at once, or any remaining instalments may be paid up in full at the time of the payment of the second or third instalment, and each instalment paid up, shall be entitled to a pro rata dividend that may be declared on full Shares.

THOMAS M. FIRTH, 5 14 11w Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, PHILADELPHIA, May 27, 1868.

NOTICE—To the holders of bonds of the PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY due April 1, 1870.

The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds, of $1000 each, at any time before the (1st) first day of October next at par for a new mortgage bond of equal amount bearing seven per cent. interest, clear of United States and State taxes, having twenty-five years to run.

The bonds not surrendered on or before the 1st of October next will be paid at maturity, in accordance with their tenor.

S. BRADFORD, 5 28 10t Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, June 25, 1868.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on TUESDAY, June 30, and be reopened on THURSDAY, July 16, 1868.

A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of national and State taxes; payable on Common Stock on and after JULY 15 to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 30th instant. All payable at this office.

6 26 2m S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON.—THE LARGEST FIRST CLASS HOTEL IN NEW ENGLAND—Vertical Railways; Apartments with Bathing and Water conveniences connecting, Billiard Halls, Telegraph Office, and Cafe. 1910 th3m LEWIS RICE & SON, Proprietors.

806.—CAST-OFF CLOTHING.—THE HIGH est price paid for Ladies and Gents. Address H. BRITTON, 1 16 1m3p No. 806 SOUTH Street.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

THE POLYTECHNIC COLLEGE OF PENNSYLVANIA.—At the Annual Commencement of the Polytechnic College, held last night at the Horticultural Hall, the following degrees were conferred by Dr. A. D. Kennedy:—

Degree of Bachelor of Mine Engineering—Edward Hall Hughes, Newbern, N. C.; Samuel Hunt, Catasauqua, Lehigh county, Pa.; William Jolliffe, Winchester, Va.; Richard Lewis, Trevorton, Northumberland county, Pa.; Gratz Mordecai, Philadelphia, Pa.; Gilbert R. Van Allen, Danville, Montour county, Pa.

Degree of Bachelor of Mechanical Engineering—Murray Bacon, Germantown, Pa.; Harry B. Saikeld, Mauch Chunk, Carbon county, Pa.

Degree of Bachelor of Civil Engineering.—John Israel Bishop, Burlington, N. J.; Alfred Augustus Curtis, New Castle, Del.; Henry Freedley, Jr., Montgomery county, Pa.; Benjamin Paschall Howell, Jr., Gloucester county, N. J.; Samuel Hopkins Ladd, Gloucester county, N. J.; Herman Henry Mund, Philadelphia; Emilio Victoriano Mung, Cuba; Fidelio Hughes Oliphant, Jr., Fayette county, Pa.; Amos Marseilles Shuster, Frenchtown, N. J.; Joseph Earleton Thropp, Chester county, Pa.; Benjamin B. Van Dusen, Tioga county, Pa., Rowland Whitman, Philadelphia; Albert D. Wright, Tioga county, Pa.

The degree of Master was then conferred upon the following graduates of three years' standing:—

Master of Mine Engineering—John Price Wetherill, Mine Engineer, Mahanoy City, Pa.

Masters of Civil Engineering—Jonathan R. Jones, Civil Engineer, Conshohocken, Pa.; Henry H. Corson, Civil Engineer, Pottstown, Pennsylvania.

The exercises were closed with an able address by Tilton J. Coffee, Esq.

LAYING OF A CORNER-STONE.—The corner-stone of the new Bethesda Presbyterian Church, at Frankford road and Vienna streets, was laid yesterday afternoon with appropriate services. The stone was laid by the pastor, and in it were placed a copy of the Bible, the Psalm and Hymn Book, Confession of Faith, history of the origin of the Church, a list of its original members, a list of those connected with it at present, officers of the Church and Sabbath Schools, charter, names of the building committee, architect and contractor, ministers present, Constitution of the United States, officers of the municipality, copies of the daily and religious papers.

A collection was taken up and a considerable amount realized, Messrs. William Bumm and James Irwin contributing $500 each. The heat was most oppressive during the ceremony, but the congregation remained standing until the close.

The building will be a splendid edifice, of Trenton stone, Gothic and Roman order of architecture, 115 feet long and 70 in width. It will have a spire 200 feet high, and will, when finished, prove a credit to the exertions of its pastor and the generosity of its congregation.

ACCIDENTS.—Mr. Henry Myers, while crossing Tenth and Chesnut streets, at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, met with an accident. A wagon, filled with empty barrels, was passing at the time, and one of them rolled off, striking Mr. Myers on the head, severely injuring him. The blow felled him to the street, but he soon after recovered the shock, and gaining his feet, was able to proceed, although suffering from severe bruises.

Yesterday afternoon, about 3 o'clock, a man named Andrew Hanson, aged thirty-one years, fell from the first yards to the deck of a Swedish vessel lying at Point Airy, and was quite seriously injured. He was removed to the Pennsylvania Hospital, where his wants were properly attended to.

BRUTAL ATTACK.—About 6 o'clock, last evening, a number of young men went into a lager-beer saloon of a German named Bushrod, No. 707 North Front street, and made an attack on the proprietor, beating him severely. They then robbed the till of the day's earnings, amounting to about nine dollars, and made a brutal attack upon Mrs. Bushrod, wife of the proprietor, striking her on the head with some blunt instrument, and shooting her in the back with a pistol. The ball passed around the ribs and lodged beneath the right breast. Mrs. Bushrod then went to the Hospital, when an ineffectual attempt was made to extract the ball. She suffered much pain from her injuries.

SUICIDE IN A BARBER SHOP.—A man, named James Barnes, residing in Ellicott alley, committed suicide, with a razor, in a barber shop in the basement of a building in Callowhill street, below Sixth. The deceased entered the shop in a hurry, and asked for a razor to shave himself with, and in a moment after getting the razor he drew the blade across his throat with such a quick motion that one of the workmen, who was standing near, was unable to prevent the man from taking his life. Two other persons were in the shop at the time. The Coroner will hold an inquest.

JUDGE KELLEY.—A rumor prevailed on the street yesterday that the Hon. William D. Kelley, now at his post of duty in Washington, had lost the use of his eyes. He was telegraphed to in relation to the matter, by Thomas S. Price, Esq., and yesterday afternoon the following answer was received:—

"Both eyes are open now. One was shut and the other almost; nothing serious.

"WILLIAM D. KELLEY."

ILLNESS OF A REPORTER.—John F. McDevitt, a well-known reporter of this city, is lying dangerously ill at his residence, in Sixteenth street, near Lombard, and at a late hour last night no hopes were entertained of his recovery. He was seized with an attack of inflammation of the bowels on Saturday last, which was at first not deemed serious, but it gradually increased in violence until the physicians performed an operation last night, which they report did not terminate favorably.

EXPLOSION OF A BOILER.—On Tuesday afternoon, a tubular boiler in the cook-house at the County Prison exploded, tearing it asunder, scattering the ashes and coal in the furnace about the room, and causing considerable commotion among the persons in the place. Fortunately none of them were injured. The boiler was not an old one, and it was believed to be perfectly secure.

GRAIN MEASUREMENT.—The following amount of grain was measured at this port for the quarter ending June 30:—Corn, 553,336 bushels; wheat, 139,467½ bushels; oats, 187,639 bushels; rye, 39,173 bushels; barley, 32,834½ bushels; mair, 15,297½ bushels; seeds, 86 bushels; sundries, 34,612 bushels. Total, 1,062,705½ bushels.

MEETING AT THE DEMOCRATIC HEADQUARTERS.—Last evening, notwithstanding the extreme heat, a large audience of Democrats gathered at the Headquarters, at Ninth and Arch streets.

Colonel James Page presided, and in a felicitous manner introduced the orator of the evening, Hon. A. V. Parsons, who delivered a somewhat lengthy address, which was greeted with constant applause.

SUN-STROKE.—An unknown man, aged about twenty-six years, fell yesterday afternoon, at Thirty-eighth and Bridge streets, from the effects of heat. He was taken to the City Hospital.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Lydia H. Dunham, aged eight years, was killed by a train of cars, at the Columbia bridge, yesterday afternoon. She lived near the place where the accident occurred.

NOMINATED.—Mr. Amos Stiles has been nominated as a candidate for Surveyor in the Thirteenth District, by the Democratic Convention in the Twenty-eighth Ward.

DROWNED.—An old man, named Robert Sibley, fell into the Schuylkill, at the foot of Sansom street, yesterday, and was drowned.

MISCELLANEOUS CITY JOTTINGS.

—An adjourned meeting of the up-town Journeymen Brick-makers will be held at the house of William Danaker, No. 1806 Fifth street and Germantown road, this evening, at 7 o'clock.

—Company A, Philadelphia Fire Zouaves, will give the last uniform drill of the season, this evening, at 8 o'clock.

—A meeting of the Journeymen Brick-makers of color will be held this evening, at 8 o'clock, at Union Hall, Brown street, below Fourth, for the purpose of completing a permanent organization.

—The National Guard Infantry Corps hold a meeting this evening at 8 o'clock.

—The Keystone and Dirigo Clubs will play a match game on the grounds at Twenty-fourth street and Columbia avenue, this afternoon at half-past 2 o'clock.

—Charles W. Churchman, Esq., an old and well-known merchant of this city, died yesterday morning at his residence, Twenty-second Ward.

—A meeting of the Committee to regulate the rates of towage on the Delaware Bay and River, will be held at the Hope Hose house this evening, at 8 o'clock.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES....4 32 | MOON SETS....3 03
SUN SETS....7 35 | HIGH WATER....12 00

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JAMES T. YOUNG, COATES WALTON, THOMAS POTTER. } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Bellona	London	New York	June 13
Propontis	Liverpool	Boston	June 16
Denmark	Liverpool	New York	June 17
Etna	Liverpool	New York	June 19
Tripoli	Liverpool	New York	June 23
Hansa	Southampton	New York	June 23
C. of Baltimore	Liverpool	New York	June 24
Pennsylvania	Liverpool	New York	June 24
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Quebec	June 25
Saxonia	Southampton	New York	June 26
Europa	Glasgow	New York	June 26
China	Liverpool	New York	June 27

FOR EUROPE.

Palmyra	New York	Liverpool	July 2
Union	New York	Bremen	July 2
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	July 4
Helvetia	New York	Liverpool	July 4
Britannia	New York	Glasgow	July 4
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	July 11
Etna	New York	Liverpool	July 11
City of Boston	New York	Liverpool	July 18

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Eagle	New York	Havana	July 2
Santiago de Cuba	New York	Aspinwall	July 4
Star of the Union	Philada.	New Orleans	July 8
Pioneer	Philada.	Wilmington	July 9
Wyoming	Philada.	Savannah	July 11
Stars and Stripes	Philada.	Havana	July 21
Merrimack	New York	Rio Janeiro	July 24

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Brig J. Richards, Kimball, Yarmouth, N. S., E. A. Souder & Co.
Brig A. M. Roberts, Doak, Belfast, Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr F. R. Baird, Ireland, Boston, do.
Schr D. Collins, Townsend, Boston, Geo. S. Repplier.
Schr S. B. Franklin, Cobb, Charlestown, do.
Schr C. Hall, Vickers, Bedford, Mass., Hammet & Nell.
Schr Wind, Endicott, Boston, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr Reading RR No. 95, Blake, Sag Harbor, do.
Schr Franklin, Sharp, Millville, Whitall, Tatum & Co.
Schr A. D. Scull, Somers, Great Egg Harbor, Captain.
Str J. S. Shriver, Robinson, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Str Mayflower, Robinson, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Tom Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Mershon, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Brig Protens, McAlevy, 9 days from Cardenas, with molasses to E. C. Knight & Co.
Brig Herald, Wood, 12 days from St. Jago de Cuba, with sugar and molasses to G. W. Bernadou & Bro.
Schr Addie Murchie, Roberts, 7 days from Calais, with lumber to captain.
Schr T. W. H. White, Cranmer, 9 days from Jacksonville, with lumber to J. W. Gaskill & Sons.
Schr E. S. Sylvester, Sylvester, from Calais, with laths and pickets to captain.
Schr Mindora Higgins, 7 days from Calais, with lumber to P. Trump, Son & Co.
Schr Hope, Barton, 9 days from Norfolk, with shingles to T. P. Galvin & Co.
Schr Clarine Leal, Vickers, from Boston.
Schr Morning Light, Simmons, from Dorchester.
Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer S. C. Walker, Sherin, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges, to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Mershon, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Frederick Gustave, Dinse, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 18th ult.
Ship Argentine, Morer, for Philadelphia, cleared at Liverpool 18th ult.
Steamship Saxon, Boggs, hence, at Boston 30th ult.
Steamship Pioneer, Catharine, for Philadelphia, cleared at Wilmington, N. C., yesterday.
Barque Charlie Wood, Robson, hence for Antwerp, put into Plymouth 19th ult.
Barque Raleigh, Hanson, hence, at Bremerhaven 16th inst.
Barque Alexandre, Wellcange, for Philadelphia, sailed from Marseilles 15th ult.
Barque Ann Elizabeth, Norgrave, from Havana for Philadelphia, was spoken 24th ult, lat. 38 40, long 73 30.
Barque Mexico, Wortinger, from Baltimore for Philadelphia, passed Fortress Monroe 30th ult.
Barque Isaac R. Davis, Hand, from Cienfuegos 8th ult., at New York 30th.
Barque Leander, Warkmeister, for Philadelphia, sailed from Helvoet 16th ult.
Brig Harry Virden, Collins, 7 days from Calbarien, at New York 30th ult.
Brig Annie, hence, at St. John, N. B., 29th ult.
Brig Archal West, Pace, hence, at Cronstadt 15th ultimo.
Schr Vandalia, Lord, hence, at Fall River 29th ult.
Schrs S. L. Crocker, Presbrey, from Taunton, and A. H. Brown, Pierce, from Fall River, both for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport 28th ult.
Schr Miltiades, Phinney, for Philadelphia, sailed from Pawtucket 28th ult.
Schrs W. P. Orr, Long, and Edwards, Tinsly, hence, at Richmond 28th ult.
Schr Henry Croskey, Potter, hence, at Portsmouth 27th ult.
Schr Lucy Ames, Flanders, hence, at Portsmouth 29th ult.
Schrs A. E. Safford, Hanson, for Providence; Henry May, Rackett, for Dighton; and Amelia, Beebe, for Norwich, all from Philadelphia, at New York 30th inst.
Schrs W. R. Williams, Nichols, from Fall River; J. F. Smith, Jones, and A. Falkenberg, from Providence, all for Philadelphia, at New York 30th ult.
Schr. M. R. Samson, Samson, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York 30th ult.
Schr Dauntless, Coombs, hence, at Barbados about 16th ult., discharging.
Schr A. C. Noyes, for Philadelphia, cleared at Biddeford 28th ult., with ice.
Schr Paul Seavey, Lowell, hence at Bangor 29th ult.
Schr Mary G. Farr, Maloy, hence, at Providence 30th ult.
Schrs Westmoreland, Rice, and Fannie Elder, Shea, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport 29th ult.
Schr Morning Light, hence, at New Haven 29th ult.
Schr E. L. B. Wales, which sailed from Jacksonville for New York in December last, and has not since been heard of, was built at Cape May, N. J., in 1848, registered 160 tons, and was owned in Philadelphia.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The Spanish Government has given notice that from the 1st day of June, 1868, a light would be exhibited from a lighthouse recently erected on the highest part of the largest of the Islas Medas, on the coast of Spain.

The light is a fixed white light, elevated 283 feet above the level of the sea, and in clear weather should be seen from a distance of 15 miles.

The illuminating apparatus is dioptric or by lenses, of the third order.

The tower is 45 feet high, the lower half is square, and the upper round; it is painted reddish white, and is in lat. 42 02 55 N., long. 3 13 25 E. from Greenwich.

The light, situated at the south extreme of the Gulf of Rosas, is a guide for the channel between Islas Medas and Estardis; this channel is from 4 to 5 cables wide, with a depth of from 9 to 14 fathoms in the middle.

(All bearings are magnetic. Variation 27½ degrees Westerly in 1868.)

By command of their lordships,
GEO. HENRY RICHARDS, Hydrographer.
Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, London, May 30, 1868.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of THOMAS WALNUT, Deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the final account of WILLIAM T. BAILEY, Administrator of the Estate of THOMAS WALNUT, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, July 7 1868, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 403 WALNUT Street, in the City of Philadelphia. THOMAS J. WORRELL, Auditor.
6 25 thstu5*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.
IN BANKRUPTCY.
The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of EVAN DALRYMPLE, of the city of Philadelphia, county of Philadelphia, and in said District, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.
JOHN ROBERTS Assignee,
No. 128 S. SIXTH Street.
Dated at Philadelphia, June 24, 1868. 6 27stuth5w

LETTERS TESTAMENTARY UPON THE Estate of PARTHENIA MASON, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims against the same to present them without delay to NATHAN S. BEESLEY, Executor, No 43, N. WATER Street. 6 tu5t6*

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street.
Central Depot, No. 108 South FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.
Revenue Stamps of every description constantly for sale in any amount.
Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

STEAMBOAT LINES.

BRISTOL LINE

BETWEEN NEW YORK AND BOSTON,
VIA BRISTOL.

For PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW BEDFORD CAPE COD and all points of railway communication East and North.

The new and splendid steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE, leave Pier No. 40 NORTH RIVER, foot of canal street, adjoining Debrosses street Ferry, New York, at 5 P. M., daily, Sundays excepted, connecting with steamboat train at Bristol at 4 30 A. M., arriving in Boston at 6 A. M., in time to connect with all the morning trains from that city. The most desirable and pleasant route to the White Mountains. Travelers for that point can make direct connections by way of Providence and Worcester or Boston.

State-rooms and Tickets secured at office on Pier in New York.
6 15 5m H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY!!

The steamer ELIZA HANCOCK will leave ARCH Street Wharf, Philadelphia, for Wilmington, daily, at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.; returning, leave Wilmington for Philadelphia, at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.

REDUCED RATES OF FARE—
From Wilmington to Philadelphia, 20c.
From Chester and Hook to Philadelphia, 10c.
From Philadelphia to Wilmington, 20c.
From Chester and Hook to Wilmington, 10c.
ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 30 CENTS.
For further particulars inquire on board.
L. W. BURNS, Captain.
4 28 tf

FOR CHESTER, HOOK, AND WILMINGTON—At 8 30 and 9 50 A. M. and 5 30 P. M.

The steamer S. M. FELTON and ARIEL leave CHESNUT Street Wharf (Sundays excepted) at 8 30 and 9 30 A. M., and 3 30 P. M., returning leave Wilmington at 6 30 A. M., 12 30, and 3 30 P. M., stopping at Chester and Hook each way.

Fare, 10 cents between all points.

Excursion tickets, 15 cents, good to return by either boat. 6 3 1m

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON Steamboat Line.—The steamboat ELWIN FORREST leaves ARCH Street Wharf, for Trenton, stopping at Tacony, Torresdale, Beverly, Burlington, Bristol, Florence, Robbins' Wharf, and White Hill.

Leaves Arch Street Wharf. Leaves South Trenton.
Saturday, June 27, 7 A.M. Saturday, June 27, 11 A.M.
Sunday, June 28, to Burlington, Bristol, and intermediate landings, leaves Arch street wharf at 8 A. M. and 2 P. M.; leaves Bristol at 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
Monday, June 29, 8 A. M. Monday, June 29, 12 M.
Tuesday, " 30, 9 A. M. Tuesday, " 30, 1 P.M.
Wed'day, July 1, 10 A.M. Wed'day, July 1, 2 P.M.
Thursday, " 2, 10 A.M. Thursday, " 2, 2 P.M.
Friday, " 3, 10 A.M. Friday, " 3, 3 P.M.

Fare to Trenton, 40 cents each way; intermediate places, 25 cents. 4 11

DAILY EXCURSIONS.—THE splendid steamboat JOHN A. WARNER leaves CHESNUT Street Wharf, Philada., at 9 o'clock and 6 o'clock P. M., for Burlington and Bristol, touching at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia and Beverly. Returning, leaves Bristol at 7 o'clock A. M. and 4 P. M.

Fare, 25 cents each way: Excursion 40 cts. 4 11 tf

ICE AND COAL.

ICE! ICE! ICE! ICE! ICE!

ICE Supplied daily to large or small consumers in any part of the paved limits of the Consolidated City, West Philadelphia, Mantua, Tioga, Richmond Bridesburg, and Germantown.

Families, Offices, etc., can rely on being furnished with a PURE article, SERVED PROMPTLY, and at the lowest market rates.

COAL! COAL! COAL!

BEST quality of LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL AT PRICES AS LOW AS THE LOWEST FOR A FIRST-RATE ARTICLE.

Blacksmiths' Coal, Hickory, Oak, and Pine Wood and Kindling Wood.

Send your orders for ICE or COAL, to

COLD SPRING ICE AND COAL CO.
THOS. E. CAHILL, President.
JOHN GOODYEAR, Secretary.
HENRY THOMAS, Superintendent.
OFFICE.
No. 435 WALNUT Street.
[4 4 smwfm4p
BRANCH DEPOTS,
TWELFTH AND WILLOW STREETS.
TWELFTH AND WASHINGTON AVENUE.
TWENTY-FIFTH AND LOMBARD STS.
NORTH PENNA. RR. AND MASTER ST.
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OPERA GLASSES.

FROM BARDOU & SON, PARIS.

JAMES E. CALDWELL & CO.,
JEWELLERS,
No. 902 CHESNUT Street,
Have Just Opened a Large Invoice of
PARTICULARLY FINE
OPERA GLASSES,
Including every variety of
Rock Crystal,
Ocular Graduated,
Duchesse, and
VARIABLE AND AND NIGHT LENSES.
ALSO,
Tourist Glasses and Telescopes.
[4 4 sw

INSTRUCTION.

STEVENSDALE INSTITUTE.
BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Terms—Board, Tuition, etc.—per scholastic year, $500
NO EXTRAS.
Circulars at Messrs. Fairbanks & Ewing's, No. 718 CHESNUT Street; also at Messrs. T. B. Peterson & Brothers', No. 306 CHESNUT Street.
Address, personally or by note,
N. FOSTER BROWNE, Principal,
10 3 thmtu South Amboy, N. J.

WIRE GUARDS,

FOR STORE FRONTS, ASYLUMS, FACTORIES, ETC.

Patent Wire Railing, Iron Bedsteads, Ornamental Wire Work, Paper Makers' Wires, and every variety of Wire Work, manufactured by
M. WALKER & SONS,
9 mw3 No 11 North SIXTH Street.

PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL.
PHILADELPHIA, January 23, 1868.
The attending Managers are—
S. Morris Wain, No. 128 South Delaware avenue.
Adolph E. Borie, No. 153 Dock street.
Attending Physician—Dr. J. M. Da Costa, No. 1008 Spruce street.
Attending Surgeons—Dr. Addinell Hewson, No. 133 South Fifteenth street; Dr. D. Hayes Agnew, No. 16 North Eleventh street.
The Physicians and Surgeons attend at the Hospital every day (Sundays excepted), to receive application for admission.
Persons seriously injured by accident are always admitted if brought to the Hospital immediately thereafter. 2 27tf

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY,
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,
Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
Also, COAL BAGS.
JOHN T. BAILEY, JAMES CASCADEN.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ASSETS
SEVENTEEN MILLIONS.
Short Term, Perpetual, Floating, and Rent Policies issued on favorable terms.
Office, No. 6 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.
ATWOOD SMITH,
6 15 6m GENERAL AGENT.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, Southeast corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight, to all parts of the World.
INLAND INSURANCES
On Goods, by river, canal, lake, and land carriages to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1867.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10-40s	$191,000 00
120,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 1881	134,400 00
50,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan Treasury Notes	52,562 50
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	210 000 00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	125,625 00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,000 00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	19,800 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,375 00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guaranteed)	20,000 00
20,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loans	18,000 00
7000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4270 00
5,000,300	shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000 00
7,500	150 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	7,800 00
5,000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,000 00
20,000	80 Shares Stock Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	15,000 00
201,903	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Property	201,900 00
$1,151,803	par. Market value, Cost, $1089,679 20	$1,162,892 50
	Real Estate	36,000 00
	Bills Receivable for Insurance made	219,135 67
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued interest and other debts due the Company	43,334 36
	Stock and scrip of sundry Insurance and other Companies not included in above estimated Value	3,017 00
Cash in Bank	$103 01 7 0	
Cash in Drawer	298 52	183,315 62
		$4,907,695 15

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	James C. Hand,
John C. Davis,	Samuel E. Stokes,
Edmund A. Souder,	James Traquair,
Joseph H. Seal,	William C. Ludwig,
Theophilus Paulding,	Jacob P. Jones,
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Edward Darlington,	Joshua P. Eyre,
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JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 12 30

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE:
NOS. 435 AND 437 CHESNUT STREET.
ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1868,
$2,603,740 09.

CAPITAL	$600,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,018,893 89
PREMIUMS	1,184,846 20
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $32,693 33.	INCOME FOR 1868 $350,000 00.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,500,000.
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

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Charles N. Bancker,	George Fales,
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GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem.
Except at Lexington, Kentucky, this Company has no Agencies West of Pittsburg. 2 12

INSURE AT HOME.
IN THE
Penn Mutual Life Insurance
COMPANY,
No. 921 CHESNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.
ASSETS, $2,000,000.
CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.
MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZENS.
LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.
POLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.
Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [2 18]
JAMES TRAQUAIR.....PRESIDENT.
SAMUEL E. STOKES.....VICE-PRESIDENT.
NO. W. HORNOR.....A. V. P. and ACTUARY
HORATIO S. STEPHENS.....SECRETARY

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 111 S. FOURTH Street,
INCORPORATED 20 MONTH, 22, 1865.
CAPITAL $1,000,000 PAID IN.
Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or on 5, 10, or 20 year premiums, Non-forfeiture.
Annuities granted on favorable terms.
Term Policies, Children's Endowments.
This Company while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among the policy holders.
Moneys received at interest and paid on demand.
Authorized by the charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee, or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

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7 27 Medical Examiner.	Legal Adviser.

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE,
on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

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Lawrence Lewis Jr.	Lewis C. Norris,

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SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 9 26

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

TILLINGHAST & HILT'S
INSURANCE ROOMS,

JOS. TILLINGHAST. DAVID B. HILT.

No. 409 WALNUT St.
AGENTS AND ATTORNEYS FOR
Home Fire Insurance Company,
NEW HAVEN, CONN.
Springfield Fire and Marine Ins. Co.,
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
Yonkers and New York Insurance Co.,
NEW YORK
Peoples' Fire Insurance Company,
WORCESTER, MASS.
Atlantic Fire and Marine Insurance Co.,
PROVIDENCE, R. I.
Guardian Fire Insurance Company,
NEW YORK
Insurance effected at LOWEST RATES.
All losses promptly and liberally adjusted at their
Office, No. 409 WALNUT Street,
5 9 PHILADELPHIA.

INSURE AT HOME.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 426 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA.
CHARTERED CAPITAL, - - $500,000
PAID IN CAPITAL, - - - $100,000
NO LOSSES OR DEBTS.

Insure against loss or damage by Fire on Buildings Merchandise, Household Furniture, and all other Insurable property, and also take Marine, Canal and Inland Navigation Risks at the lowest rates consistent with security.

W. E. OWENS, President.
NATHAN HAINES Secretary. [5 18 3m

BENJ. F. O'BRYON, Survey.

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Hon. Geo. W. Lawrence,	Wm. W. Fenner,
Hon Stephen T. Wilson,	Dr. M. McEwen,
James V. Kirk,	Nathan Haines,
R. C. Worthington,	Thomas Williams,
Wm. R. Cresson,	Howard A. Mickle,
John Smick,	F. Kemp Bartlett,
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INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA,
No. 232 WALNUT STREET, PHILADA.
INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Marine, Inland, and Fire Insurance.
ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1868, . $2,001,266 72.
$20,000,000 Losses Paid in Cash Since its Organization.

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Arthur G. Coffin,	George L. Harrison,
Samuel W. Jones,	Francis R. Cope,
John A. Brown,	Edward H. Trotter,
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Ambrose White,	T. Charlton Henry,
William Welsh,	Alfred D. Jessup,
Richard D. Wood,	John P. White,
S. Morris Wain,	Louis C. Madeira.
John Mason,	

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM RUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 23

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robbins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
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DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 3

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, M

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON,

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,

NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and Mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum. One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

Amusements this Evening.

ARCH STREET THEATRE, 8 P. M.—"The Sons of Liberty."

SEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE, 8 P. M.—Hooley's Minstrels in a Miscellaneous Programme.

AMERICAN THEATRE, 8½ P. M.—Ballet and Gymnastic Combination.

THURSDAY, JULY 2, 1868.

The Alaska Appropriation.

THE debate in the House of Representatives in regard to the appropriation for the payment of Alaska, has been very interesting. Several important questions have been discussed, and a variety of statements and new suggestions in reference to the new territory have been elicited. One of the prominent questions at issue is the right of the House to refuse an appropriation to carry out a treaty stipulation. This point has never been definitely settled. On the one hand the Constitution declares that treaties negotiated by the Executive and ratified by the Senate shall be deemed the fundamental law of the land, and on the other that all bills appropriating money must originate in the House of Representatives. To reconcile this apparent contradiction one member has proposed that a rule be established requiring that no purchase of foreign territory shall hereafter be made unless an act of Congress, previously passed, authorizes the necessary appropriation. But it is evident that such a public declaration of the intentions of the country would in many cases thwart the efforts of American diplomats to make new acquisitions, by awakening the jealous hostility of rival powers. As no new rule passed by one Congress can be permanently binding, it is probably best to leave the question open as at present, so that it may be determined by the peculiar circumstances attending each negotiation. There is certainly an implied obligation on the part of the House to make such appropriations as are required by treaty stipulations. The President and Senate are duly authorized agents of the American people to conduct all transactions with foreign nations, and the House should not refuse, except for vital reasons, to appropriate any reasonable sum requisite to insure a full compliance with treaties solemnly enacted. At the same time, the power of the House to control the public purse should not be entirely surrendered to any power. If Mr. Seward and the Senate had agreed to give to Russia a hundred millions in coin for Alaska, instead of seven millions, the House should, and undoubtedly would, in justice to a tax-burdened people, have refused to advance so large a sum.

As to the real value of Alaska, the statements and conjectures are of the most contradictory character. On the one hand, it is decried as absolutely worthless. Mr. Washburne endeavors to confine the advantages this nation would derive to "the right to governing fifty or sixty thousand miserable savages," at an annual expense of several millions of dollars; and one of his best points in opposition to the appropriation was obtained from a report of a Russian official, which stated, in reply to inquiries of the American Minister at St. Petersburg, in regard to the land system of Alaska, that "the and was perfectly barren, and unfit either for agricultural or grazing purposes, and therefore there was no reason for endeavoring to extend the limits of property in land; that the permanent fogs and dampness of Alaska, and the want of solar heat and light, would make it impossible even to provide hay for cattle." This is certainly far from a flattering description; but a few centuries ago the bleak coast of New England was held in no higher esteem, and its early inhabitants relied for support far more upon the productiveness of the adjacent fisheries than upon the agricultural wealth of their stubborn soil. Few persons would have dreamed twenty years ago that California, which attracted emigration chiefly, if not exclusively by her mineral wealth, would become one of the richest agricultural States of the Union, and so little is positively known of the actual capacities of Alaska, that trial and experience alone can determine what sources of wealth may be developed within her boundaries. As an offset to Mr. Washburne's deprecatory remarks, Mr. Mungen stated that he was authorized to propose on the part of a company of gentlemen to pay into the treasury within twenty days the sum of ten millions of dollars in gold for a fee simple title to Alaska, leaving the eminent domain in the possession of the United States Government, and it is by no means improbable that in the end it will prove to be worth a much greater sum than Russia is to receive for it.

Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, in advocating the appropriation, dwelt mainly upon the value of the fisheries, and the importance of securing proper depots for the hardy sons of Nantucket in the northern waters of the Pacific. He also contended that on "every one of the hundred Aleutian islands, as well as on the main peninsula of Alaska, there was to be found the best and toughest ship timber in the world" as well as the "sweetest pasture," and a climate so modified by a salubrious breeze and boiling springs as to make this new region "one of the most comfortable places to live in." As a climax to his eulogy of the value of the Alaska fishing grounds, he related a fish story, which is thus reported in the telegraphic abstract of the Congressional proceedings of yesterday:—

"To show the incredible wealth of these waters he would relate a fish story, which he had heard first ten years ago, and which he laughed at at the time, but which he was assured within the last year was an actual fact. Two schooners from Maine had gone into Behring Straits, which is thirty-two miles wide, and had found the herring packed one upon the other from the bottom of the ocean to the top, so firmly that they could not move. One of the captains attempted to run them down, and ran his vessel upon them, and dragged the vessel and broke its back. (Laughter.) Members might laugh. He had heard the story ten years ago, and last year he saw one of the captains, who vouched for the fact, which he himself did not believe before."

The Two-third Rule of the Democracy.

ON Saturday the National Democratic Convention will meet in New York, and probably commence to ballot for the Presidential nomination on Monday. Judging from the indications which come to us from that city, there will probably be a prolonged struggle for the nomination. The dissensions in a Democratic convention are generally much more exciting and much longer than those which are witnessed in our own conventions. This is due to the fact, that under the rules of the Democratic party, a two-third vote of all the delegates must be given for a candidate before he becomes the nominee. This is an old and organic principle of the Democracy. For thirty-two years it has been in force.

In the Democratic National Convention of 1836 it, in the handwriting of the late distinguished Senator Silas Wright, of New York, was adopted, with scarcely a dissenting vote. In 1840 it was again adopted by the Democratic National Convention, without any dissent. In 1844, after a long debate between the late Benjamin F. Butler, of New York, and Robert J. Walker, it was adopted by a large majority. From that day to this—nearly a third of a century—it has been uniformly adopted by all Democratic National Conventions.

As our Democratic brethren are not a party of progress, and are decidedly addicted to the land-marks of the past, there can be no doubt but that the rule will continue in full force in New York. In times past it has been a most fruitful source of discord—a perfect Pandora box for all the worst passions of the rather excitable delegates to the National Convention. In the Charleston Convention of 1860, Douglas received on the 231 ballot 152 out of 252 votes polled. This was the highest he ever received, although 57 ballots were taken. The Convention finding it impossible, because of the existence of the rule, to make a nomination, adjourned to Baltimore. The history of the disruption of the party, and the fatal effect it produced on that organization, is already too well known to need repetition. The rule was adopted at the instigation of the South to prevent the North ever making a nomination disadvantageous to itself, and through it the defeat of the party and the abolition of slavery were brought about. In view of the large number of candidates before that body, and the deep opposition from all the East to the opinions entertained by Mr. Pendleton, there can be little or no doubt but that a long and stormy session will be the result. Mr. Pendleton can hardly receive the necessary two-thirds. Of this there seems but little doubt. The withdrawal of Mr. Hendricks improves his chances, but there can be no question that, holding, as he does, semi-repudiation sentiments, he could not receive any of the enthusiastic support of the Eastern Democracy, even if he be the choice of the Convention. To attempt to speculate as to the result would be idle. The only thing we can see tolerably clear is that Salmon P. Chase will *not* be the nominee. Time only can show who will be the gentleman to receive the electoral vote of Maryland, Delaware, and Kentucky.

Admissions to the High School.

WE published in THE EVENING TELEGRAPH of yesterday a list of the boys admitted to the Central High School at the semi annual requisition. It is the first class admitted under the new rules of the Board of Control; and as there appears to be among the public a misconception of the workings of the new plan, we will briefly state its operations. Formerly, when there occurred an opportunity for any additions to the High School, word was sent to all the grammar schools, and each was entitled to send to the High School for examination as many pupils as they saw fit. The required number was then selected from those having the highest averages. The questions were given by the Professors, and the answers written at the High School. The new rules entirely alter this plan, and substitute one which seems to us to have many practical advantages.

When a class graduates and room is then afforded for the admission of a new class, a requisition is sent to each Grammar School, announcing that it is entitled to send as many boys as it has divisions. Thus, in the Locust Street School there are say five divisions. It is entitled to send five boys. The Principal and Committee of the Directors conduct the examination, and the boys having the five highest averages become, without any examination at the High School, pupils of that Institution. The advantages of this plan are obvious. It does away with all *examining*. It gives the boys a better opportunity of displaying what they know, for if examined by their own teacher and sounded by their own school-fellows, they avoid all that too common nonsense, which reduces real ability to little better than imbecility. These are great improvements. The only drawback is that the public cannot know which of the applicants got the highest averages, as they are annexed alphabetically, and the families of the pupils are thus deprived of some commendable pride. But even that was a doubtful advantage, as it tended to rivalry, and caused much chagrin for but little pleasure. We cannot but deem the new system a marked advance, and it must be generally conceded as a reform of great merit and much practical utility.

THE LOUISVILLE *Journal* did no fighting during the war—that is to say, it abused the Rebels and let the Union army alone. So the spirit of Kentucky neutrality, long pent-up, breaks out at last. After asserting that the Senate "will assuredly discard all votes from the South adverse to Grant, if this shall be found necessary to his election," it sets up this bombastic howl:—"We say further, whether the voice of the North shall be overwhelming or not, the Democracy of the nation, if their candidate for the Presidency shall be manifestly elected in November, will put him in power in March in defiance of all that the radical devils of this world and the worse one can do! Are we asked if they will *fight* in such a crisis? Yes! yes! yes! fight, if need be, with all the weapons forged in the armories of earth!" Southern Democracy of the *Journal* type fought once before when the result of a Presidential election was unsatisfactory to them, and got the worst of it.

THE PRODUCTS OF CALIFORNIA.—From the California papers we learn that the following estimates are made of the leading crops now maturing in that State:—Wheat, 25,000,000 bushels; oats, 2,500,000 bushels; barley, 10,000,000 bushels; hay, 550,000 tons. The agricultural products of that State are more than double the gold and silver products thereof in value, and yet only about 7,000,000 of the 50,000,000 acres of arable land are in cultivation. It is asserted that the State has not grown rich by mining; but now that the tendency is to concentrate mining interests in few hands and to cut up large and unproductive landed estates into small farms to be cultivated by the large number of laboring immigrants constantly arriving, the increased wheat production of California is equal to 20 per cent. per annum.

AN IMPROVEMENT.—The New York State Agricultural Society has adopted regulations by which its books of entry for cattle, horses sheep, swine, poultry and machinery for the exhibition of 1868 will be closed two weeks before the fair, which is to be held at Rochester, September 29 to October 2, inclusive. The Secretary announces that it is in contemplation to close the entry-books next year, in all classes, at least two weeks before the fair. Such a practice will result in relieving the week of the fair of a large amount of preliminary work and confusion, and better enable the officers of the society and exhibitors to do the legitimate work of such exhibitions—that of making awards and exhibiting animals and articles.

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, late Minister to England from this country, is expected to arrive in New York next week, having left Liverpool on Saturday last. There is a proposition to tender him a public reception and other honors, in token of the public appreciation of the very able and satisfactory manner in which he has represented this country in Europe during the last six years. Mr. Adams declined the invitation to a banquet in his honor in London a short time ago, but it is thought that he will not object to an ovation at the hands of his own countrymen.

THE GENERAL COUNCIL of the Catholic Church, to take place at Rome in December, 1869, promises to be the most imposing affair since the days of the Council of Trent. To it every high dignitary is required to repair. When we consider the extent of the influence of the Church, we can imagine the character of the convocation.

GENERAL MCDOWELL has been relieved from the command of Arkansas and Mississippi, and General Gillem appointed his successor. This is unexpected. What was the cause? Until the order was issued even the sages of the correspondent office at Washington never foreshadowed it.

Relieving Distress in Turkey.

A letter from Constantinople, in the *Semaphore* of Marseilles, says:—"A difficulty has lately occurred among the domestics of the palace of Top-Capou, where are lodged the wives, concubines, and surviving slaves of the late reigns. These people, to the number of 600, have not been paid for an immense time. For two years they have had no new clothes, and, moreover, they complained of being scantily fed. They petitioned the Sultan, and the other day, by order of the grand vizier, two bodies of police took possession of the approaches to the palace, and placed the whole of the persons under arrest. Sixty-our have been sent to various provincial fortresses; 100 have been incorporated in the army, and another 100 await their fate in prison."

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ **THE DAILY UNION PRAYER** MEETING, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, will be held on SATURDAY, the 4th inst., in the Chapel of the ARCH STREET M. E. CHURCH, Southeast corner of BROAD and ARCH Streets, at 11 o'clock A. M.
GEORGE H. STUART, Esq., will preside.
Addresses by Rev. Drs. NEWTON, WILLITS, TALMAGE, and others.
The public are invited. 7 2 2t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

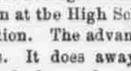
[For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.]

☞ CENTRAL AMERICA HAS SURRENdered the most exquisite of all her floral odors to the people of the United States. In Phalon's "FLOR DE MAYO," the new perfume for the handkerchief, the fragrance that makes the air of her valleys a luxury to breathe has been placed within the reach of the whole American public. Sold by all druggists. 1t

☞ WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERIN Tablet of Solidified Glycerin tends to preserve the skin from dryness and wrinkles, imparts a wonderful degree of softness and delicacy to the complexion, and whiteness to the skin; is an excellent dentifrice, grateful to the taste and tonic to the mouth and gums; imparts sweetness to the breath, and renders the teeth beautifully white. For sale by all druggists. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 2 4§

☞ BY ORDER OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS a stock vote of the MERCANTILE LIBRARY COMPANY will be taken on the following proposed amendment to the Charter:—
Section 8 The Board of Directors shall have full power to make and alter such Rules and By laws as they may deem necessary for the well-being and due management of the affairs of the Company: Provided, such By laws are not repugnant to nor inconsistent with this Charter, or with the Constitution and laws of this State or of the United States.
The polls will be opened in the LIBRARY, on MONDAY, July 6, and closed SATURDAY, July 11. The hours for voting will be, on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, from 4 to 9 P. M. The vote will be by ballot, each share of stock being entitled to one vote, which must be presented in person.
JOHN LARDNER, Recording Secretary.
Philadelphia July 1, 1868. 7 2 2t

CAPE MAY STEAMER.



FOR CAPE MAY.
On TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS.
The splendid new steamer LADY OF THE LAKE, Captain INGRAM, leaving Pier 19 above Vine street, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 9:15 A. M., and returning from Cape May on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.
FARE.....$2·25, Including Carriage Hire.
Servants...$1·50, " "
Children...$1·5, " "
Season Tickets, $10. Carriage Hire extra.
The Lady of the Lake is a fine sea-boat, has handsome state-room accommodations, and is fitted up with everything necessary for the safety and comfort of passengers.
G. H. HUDDELL,
CALVIN TAGGART.
Office—No. 38 N. DELAWARE Avenue. [6 30tf

NATATORIUM AND PHYSICAL INSTITUTE.
BROAD Street, below Walnut.
SWIMMING DEPARTMENT.
SPECIAL PROGRAMME FOR FOURTH OF JULY.
The Bath will open at 6 o'clock in the morning.
No lessons given on that day. The hours for Ladies will be suspended.
Gents and Juniors will have admission all day.
The Institution will close at 9 o'clock in the evening. 7 1 3trp

CLOTHING.

PATRICK O'ROONTY AND HIS COFFIN.

Patrick O'Roonty was a pedlar doing a prosperous business. Patrick, fearing his heirs might spend too much money on his funeral, had a coffin made to his measure. He paid $10 for it, and said he had saved $40, for had he left it for his sons to buy after his decease, they would have bought a fifty dollar one, the spendthrifts! Patrick put his coffin in the barn, and for safe keeping put his clothes in it. But some wicked thieves got into the barn, and stole the whole concern, clothes, coffin, and all.

"Whisth! woe is me," said Pat. "Now I shall have to go without being buried all my life, and naked besides, in the winter season. What a bit of a fool I've been, jist."

Truly Patrick was a little of a fool. But the $40 he saved on his coffin will yet buy him an elegant suit of ROCKHILL & WILSON'S CLOTHES.

ROCKHILL & WILSON don't keep coffins, but they do keep clothes. Come and get your measure taken, or else select from the immense stock of ready-made goods now on the counters of

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET,
4 11 3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

FRANK CRANELLO,
TAILOR,
No. 921 CHESNUT STREET,
(PENN MUTUAL BUILDINGS),
HAVING SECURED THE SERVICES OF THE FOLLOWING EMINENT ARTISTS,
JOSEPH TACKEY, on Coats,
ERNEST L. MUELLER, on Pants and Vests,
ENTIRE SATISFACTION AS TO STYLE AND FIT IS FULLY GUARANTEED.
SUITS MADE TO ORDER IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS' NOTICE. 6 18 3m

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!
EVANS & LEACH,
No. 628 MARKET STREET,
Respectfully invite the public generally to call and examine their EXTENSIVE STOCK OF
SUMMER CLOTHING.
Parties requiring a Good Fit at LOW PRICES, will find it to their advantage to call on us. 4 16 thstu3m

JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, ETC.

BAILEY & Co
No. 819 CHESNUT STREET,
Have just finished a large variety
OF
SILVER ARTICLES,
Especially Suitable for
BRIDAL PRESENTS,
All of entirely new and beautiful designs.
No. 819 CHESNUT STREET.
1 2tuths PHILADELPHIA

ICE PITCHERS,
WAITERS,
GOBLETS.

We are now offering a very large stock of
PLATED WARE
AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
WE TRIPLE PLATE OUR GOODS, and guarantee full weight of SILVER on each article.
CLARK & BIDDLE,
No. 712 CHESNUT Street,
2 6 tuthrp PHILADELPHIA.

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
Manufacturers of WATCH CASES, and Dealers in American and Imported
WATCHES,
No. 13 South SIXTH Street.
3 6 tratuths *Manufactory, No. 22 S. FIFTH Street.*

SOAP.

QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP
QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP.
QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP.
For doing a family washing in the neat and cheapest manner. Guaranteed equal to any in the world! Has all the strength of the old rosin soap, with the mild and lathering qualities of genuine Castile. Try this splendid Soap. SOLD BY THE ALDEN CHEMICAL WORKS, NO. 48 NORTH FRONT ST., PHILADELPHIA. [6 29 3m4p

POINT BREEZE PARK RACES.

POINT BREEZE PARK,
FRIDAY, July 3. Match for $1000. Mile heats. 3 in 5, good day and track. To start at 3½ o'clock P. M.
M. Goodin names bay mare Mary, to wagon.
J. Turner names black mare Maggie to harness.
The privilege of a member introducing a male friend without pay is suspended. 6 29 4t

PATENTED.—PANTS SCOURED AND STRETCHED from 1 to 5 inches, at Mottet French Steam Dyeing and Scouring, No. 209 N. NINTH Street and No. 736 RACE street. 9 17 6p

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 8 6p

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 12 3p

EXCURSIONS.

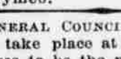
FOURTH OF JULY.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO.
Excursion Tickets at Reduced Rates
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO WILKESBARRE, MAUCH CHUNK, ALLENTOWN, BETHLEHEM, EASTON, QUAKERTOWN, AND DOYLESTOWN,
Will be issued from the PHILADELPHIA TICKET OFFICES, on JULY 2d, 3d, and 4th, good to return until JULY 7th, inclusive.
THROUGH TRAINS
Leave at 7·45 and 1·45; 3·15 and 5 P. M.
ELLIS CLARK,
6 30 4t GENERAL AGENT.

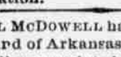
DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION,
JULY 4, 1868.
EXCURSION TICKETS TO NEW YORK
Will be sold by the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company on July 2, 3, and 4, for the trains leaving Walnut Street Wharf at 5 30 and 8 A. M., 2 and 3 30 P. M., and 11 A. M. train from Kensington Depot.
Fare $4 for the round trip.
For the accommodation of parties desiring to attend the National Democratic Convention, and visit New York on the Fourth of July next, a special train will leave Walnut Street Wharf at 11 P. M., on FRIDAY, 3d inst.
This train will go via South Amboy, and afford a delightful moonlight excursion on New York Bay by the splendid steamer RICHARD STOCKTON.
Excursion Tickets good to return from New York by any train except New York and Washington through lines, from July 4 inclusive.
(Signed) W. H. GATZMER,
7 2 2t Agent.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION
TO ATLANTIC CITY,
VIA
CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.
Round Trip Tickets sold on FRIDAY, July 3, and SATURDAY, July 4, will be good to return on any of the trains on SUNDAY and MONDAY, July 5 and 6.
FARE.....$3·00
7 2 2t D. H. MUNDY, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD.
FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION TICKETS, will be sold at reduced rates between all Stations on the Reading Railroad and branches, good from FRIDAY, July 3, TO SATURDAY, July 11, 1868. 6 27 7t4p

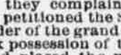


GRAND EXCURSION TO CAPE MAY ON THE FOURTH OF JULY, by the splendid steamer LADY OF THE LAKE.
On SATURDAY, July 4, the splendid new steamer LADY OF THE LAKE, Captain Ingram, will leave Pier 19, above VINE Street, at 9 05 A. M., and returning, leave Cape May on MONDAY.
Excursion tickets $2 50, including carriage hire.
THE LADY OF THE LAKE is a fine sea boat, has handsome state room accommodations, and is fitted up with everything necessary for the safety and comfort of passengers.
THE LADY OF THE LAKE is now running regularly between Philadelphia and Cape May, leave Philadelphia on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, and returning on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.
Fare each way, $2 25, including carriage hire.
Servants, $1·50, " "
Children, $1 25. " "
Season tickets, $10, carriage hire extra.
G. H. HUDDELL,
CALVIN TAGGART.
7 1 3t Office No. 38 N. DELAWARE Avenue.



FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION.—TO CHESTER, HOOK AND WILMINGTON, at 8 and 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 15 CENTS.
The Steamers S. M. FELTON and AKIE, will run as follows on SATURDAY, July 4, viz:—Leave Philadelphia from CHESNUT Street Wharf, at 8 and 10 A. M., and 2 and 4 P. M. Leave Wilmington from KING Street Wharf at 6 50 and 11 A. M., and 1 and 5 P. M. Excursion Tickets, 15 cents each way, 10 cents. Excursionists leaving at 8 and 10 A. M. will have several hours to spend at either place, and those for Wilmington can take a delightful stroll along the romantic Brandywine.
Excursion Tickets good to return by either Boat. 7 1 3t

FOURTH-OF-JULY EXCURSION TO BOMBAY HOOK and intermediate landings. Steamer PERRY will leave POPLAR Street Wharf at 6 o'clock, and ARCH Street Wharf at 8 o'clock, for Chester, Pennsgrove, New Castle, Delaware City, Port Penn, Fort Delaware, and Bombay Hook, returning early in the evening. Fare to Bombay Hook and return, $1; Delaware City, Port Penn and Fort Delaware, 75 cents. 7 1 3t*



FOURTH-OF-JULY EXCURSION TO FORT DELAWARE.—Steamer SWAN will leave POPLAR Street Wharf at 11½ o'clock, and ARCH Street Wharf at 12 o'clock (noon) for Fort Delaware. The commanding officer having given permission, excursionists may land on the island, and have the opportunity to inspect this large fortress, returning to the city in the evening. Fare 75 cents. 7 1 3t*

FIREWORKS.

PHILADELPHIA
Pyrotechnic Establishment,
No. 107 SOUTH WATER STREET,
BELOW CHESNUT.
The subscribers offer to Private and Political Parties, Clubs, etc., an immense variety of BRILLIANT COLORED FIREWORKS, comprising many new designs, such as Monitor Batteries, Polka Batteries, Chaplets, Caprices, Rosettes, Silver Globes, Saxon Wheels, Illuminated Batteries, Roman Candles, Tricolored Candles, Rockets, Triangles, Rainbows, Thunder Wheels, Chinese Fans, Revolving Serpents, Fairy Dances, Lychenzies, Masonic Wheels, Double Glories, Diamond Stars, Persian Jets, Persian Fans, Mad Wheels, Bee Hives, Globes, etc.
Also, a very large assortment of
SMALL WORKS FOR DEALERS.
Prices Guaranteed lower than Eastern and Western houses.
6 20 11t4p **JOSEPH B. BUSSIER & CO.**

HAINES & LEEDS,
No. 906 MARKET Street.
HADFIELD'S GREAT FIREWORKS.
EXHIBITION PIECES,
COLORED FIRES,
BENGOLA LIGHTS,
VERTICAL WHEELS,
ROMAN CANDLES,
SKY-ROCKETS,
DOUBLE TRIANGLES,
FLOWER POTS,
MINES,
PIN-WHEELS,
TORPEDOES,
FIRE-CRACKERS,
ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC.,
to be had in every variety, wholesale and retail.
HAINES & LEEDS,
Manufacturers of FINE CONFECTIONS,
No. 906 MARKET Street,
Philadelphia.
FOREIGN FRUITS, NUTS, ETC. ETC. [6 29 12p

DRY GOODS.

REDUCTION IN THE PRICES
OF
RICH ORGANDIES
AND
ORGANDY ROBES.
EDWIN HALL & CO.,
NO. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
Will offer to-day magnificent styles of ORGANDIES and ORGANDY ROBES, at a great reduction from former prices, viz:—
ORGANDIES, Reduced from $1 to 50 cents.
ORGANDIES, Reduced from 75 to 37½ cents.
ORGANDY ROBES from $18 to $7.
ONE LOT ROBES from $15 to $6.
Also, one lot of PERCALE ROBES, reduced to 50c. former prices, $12. 1t4p

1868.
SUMMER!!!
DESIRABLE DRY GOODS!!!
We have made some extensive purchases of GOODS suited to the season, at a little over HALF PRICE to close out lots, and can offer
POSITIVE BARGAINS!!!
Silk Figured Grenadines, very rich, 50 cents.
Beautiful Mottled Summer Poplins, 37½ cents.
Double-fold Very Fine Dress Ginghams, 25 cents.
Very Fine Mohairs, Iron Barèges, and Lustres.
EXCELLENT BLACKS, from $1 50 per yard to $4.
Checked Silks, Plain Silks, Silk Poplins, etc.
A large lot of BEAUTIFUL STRIPED MUSLINS.
Checked Muslins, Plain Muslins, Puffed Muslins.
Fine French Organdies and Jaconet Lawns,
French Chintzes, Percales, White Piques, and Marseilles.
Linen Drills, Linen Ducks, etc., for Men's and Boys' Wear.
Shawls, Skirts, Handkerchiefs, Towels, Napkins, etc. etc. etc., at
JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
N. E. CORNER EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN,
4 6 3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

A FULL LINE OF COL'D SILKS
IN CHOICE SHADES, AT $2 PER YARD.
GEORGE D. WISHAM'S.

OPENED THIS MORNING,
ANOTHER CASE OF THOSE PLAID SILKS.
Black and White Plaids, $1·25.
Green and White Plaids, $1·12½.
Blue and White Plaids, $1·12½.
Purple and White Plaids, $1·12½.
One case still Richer, at $1·25.
WISHAM'S CHEAP STORE.

I WILL OPEN THIS MORNING
IRISH POPLINS IN CHOICE SHADES, FOR THE SPRING OF 1868, at GEO. D. WISHAM'S.

EIGHTH ST. EMPORIUM
FOR BLACK SILKS.
3-4 White Edge, Heavy, only $1·75.
Gros Grains, Heavy, only $1·87.
Gros Grains, Extra Heavy, only $2.
Lyons Gros Grain, Elegant, only $2·50.
Best Makes from $2 50 to $6 per yard.
ALL THE ABOVE AT [3 6thstu1rp
WISHAM'S CHEAP SILK STORE.

GREAT BARGAINS
IN DRESS GOODS,
AT
A. & J. B. BARTHOLOMEW'S
Cheap Dry Goods Store,
NO. 153 NORTH EIGHTH STREET.
ENGLISH LAWNS, FRENCH LAWNS,
BARÈGES, POPLINS,
PERCALES, PIQUES,
GRENADINES, ORGANDIES,
GRANITE POPLIN,
SILK POPLIN,
WHITE QUILTS,
LINEN HDKFS.,
TABLE LINENS,
LINEN TOWELS,
LADIES' STRAW HATS FROM AUCTION, the cheapest in Philadelphia.
KID GLOVES at $1 per pair, cheapest and best in Philadelphia for the price. We cannot be undersold.
A. & J. B. BARTHOLOMEW,
5 23 am th 26t No. 153 North EIGHTH Street.

EDMUND YARD & CO.,
No. 617 CHESNUT STREET,
Are closing out their
Stock of White Goods, Linens, Shawls, Etc.,
BY AUGUST 1.
They invite the attention of the Trade. 6 24 10t*

COPARTNERSHIPS.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXisting under the name of MORRIS, CLOTHIER & LEWIS is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner is authorized to use the name of the firm in settlement.
GEORGE MORRIS.
ISAAC H. CLOTHIER.
EDMUND LEWIS.
Philadelphia, 6th month 30, 1868.

The undersigned have this day formed a Copartnership, under the name and style of MORRIS & LEWIS, for the importing and jobbing of Cloths, Cassimeres, and Cloakings, at the old stand, Nos. 19 and 21 S. FOURTH Street.
GEORGE MORRIS.
Philada., 7th month, 1, 1868. EDMUND LEWIS.

The undersigned respectfully announce that they have formed a Copartnership, under the name and style of STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER, for the transaction of the general Dry Goods and Cloth business at the N. W. corner of EIGHTH and MARKET Streets.
JUSTUS C. STRAWBRIDGE.
ISAAC H. CLOTHIER.
Philadelphia, 7th month, 1, 1868. 7 1 4t

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE limited partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the name of EMIL SCHALK, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
EMIL SCHALK,
CHARLES LENNIG.
Philada., July 1, A. D. 1868. 7 1 th 6t

PIANOS.

STECK & CO.'S, AND HAINES BROTHERS' PIANOS, and MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.
J. E. GOULD'S New Store,
4 27 3m No. 923 CHESNUT Street.

ALBRECHT, RIKKES & SCHMIDT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
Full guarantee, and moderate prices.
Warerooms, No. 610 ARCH Street,
4 14 3m4p PHILADELPHIA.

PARASOLS.

PARASOLS AT $1, $1·25; LINED, $1·50, $2; Silk Sun Umbrellas, $1, $1 25, and upwards. At DIXON'S,
No. 218 EIGHTH Street. [7 1 2m

AN INTERESTING WILL CASE.

A Question of Religious Preferences and $300,000.

The London *Daily News* says:—

"It is seldom that a story without an end is so interesting as that contained in the great will case just reported from Dublin. A jury, after nine days of trial, found it impossible to agree upon a verdict, and, considering the religious prejudices enlisted in the cause, and the narrowness of the issue upon which it turned, we cannot affect to feel any surprise at the result. The testament in dispute was executed on Monday, the 5th of last August, by the wife of the Right Hon. Sir Thomas Esmonde, of Johnstown Castle, in the county of Wexford. Lady Esmonde, the testatrix, was a lady of strong mind, and of such business like habits as singularly qualified her for the management and disposition of the large property she possessed. She had married, nearly fifty years ago, a gentleman named Morgan, by whom she had two daughters, who became respectively Mrs. Deane and Lady Granard. In 1856, being then a widow, she married Sir Thomas Esmonde, and they lived, as far as appears, on very good terms. There was, however, a serious point of difference between them. Sir Thomas was a Roman Catholic, his wife a Protestant, and deeply attached to the Reformed Church.

"At the end of 1866 or the beginning of 1867, an event occurred which led to family ruptures, and ultimately to this remarkable litigation. Lady Granard, Lady Esmonde's younger daughter, became a convert to the Romish faith, and this apostasy distressed her mother exceedingly. It was not that she expressed or entertained any ill will to her child, but in her attachment to the Protestant Church she could not endure the thought that her property should go to the support of the Roman Catholic creed. Accordingly she at once resolved upon executing a will by which the Reformed Church should acquire directly the benefit of her wealth. As it happened, this could be done with comparatively little injury to the family, for her two children would necessarily inherit large fortunes, and her husband was already rich. However, she determined on disposing of the £60,000 or £70,000 at her own command in favor of certain Protestant institutions, designing, in particular, to found a college for the sons of Protestant clergymen in connection with Trinity College, Dublin. To this special object she devoted some three-fourths of the property, the rest being distributed in smaller bequests of analogous character.

"These resolutions she communicated to the clergyman of the parish, and in the month of April, 1867, she repaired, in his company, to Dublin, where she gave the requisite instructions to her solicitor. Up to this time, and, indeed, to a later period, it is admitted that the proceedings were open to no exception. Lady Esmonde knew well what she was about, nor was she proposing to do anything beyond her power or inconsistent with reason. No suspicion was thrown upon her capacity, nor was proof given of undue or improper influence.

"Nevertheless, Lady Esmonde's health was failing, and it does not appear from the evidence as if a conflict of claims or hopes was carried on around her bed of sickness. She was watched, it is said, by Protestant friends and servants against the possible approaches of the opposite party, though the contest was rather between churches than families. The elder daughter took nothing by the new will, though the younger daughter might be deprived of her expectations: in fact, they were both disinherited together, nor was the fact of much consequence, considering their wealth. Had there been no will, the property bequeathed would have gone to Sir Thomas Esmonde, but he appears to have regarded the matter with indifference or forbearance, though it was put in evidence that he was acquainted with his wife's designs. We must now, however, explain—for it is the circumstance on which the whole case hinges—that the will, all this while, had never been executed. Certain alterations had been suggested, and fresh drafts proposed, until at last the end of July arrived, and no will had been actually signed. It was then almost too late. On the 1st of August Lady Esmonde was smitten by paralysis and deprived of the use of her right hand. After this the circumstances ensued in which the trial took its rise.

"On Saturday, the 3d of August, the solicitor arrived at Johnstown Castle with the will. On Sunday, the 4th, there was a proposal that it should be executed, but Lady Esmonde was so weak that the document was thought too long for her comprehenssion, and accordingly a new instrument was prepared in a condensed and abridged form. This was signed by Lady Esmonde on the following day, or rather executed, for she was unable to write, and only attached her signature or mark with the assistance of another hand. Now, was she at that moment a competent testatrix, and was the will, under such circumstances, duly executed? Here the intricacies of the case are first revealed. On behalf of the will there was this strong argument—that, whatever might be the condition of the testatrix at the moment of its execution, it did undoubtedly represent her wishes and intentions, formed and declared when her capacity was unimpeached. The instrument was essentially the same in purport as that which had been approved, nor were the alterations or omissions such as to establish any bad faith. But, forcible though this argument might be, it was not conclusive, for Lady Esmonde might possibly have designed to retract her directions, and unless she was actually competent to execute the will at the moment when she did execute it, the instrument could not be valid. On this point the subtlety of the distinctions taken was extraordinary. The medical evidence generally was to the effect that Lady Esmonde did retain her faculties, notwithstanding the paralytic stroke, but only to an extent enabling her to complete a foregone purpose.

'A particular incident was related showing the singular ambiguity of the case. Lady Esmonde actually told her husband, Sir Thomas, that she had not signed any will; but this was ingeniously explained afterwards to mean that she had been unable to affix her ordinary signature. It is curious, too, that even the witnesses who questioned the competence of the testatrix on the 5th of August seemed to have anticipated that she might have been capable of making a fresh will at a later period.

The argument of those by whom the will was opposed turned, of course, upon the contention that the declaration of the testatrix was obtained by surprise; nor is it to be denied that this delay in the execution of the instrument had gone very far towards making the execution impossible. Certainly it involves an unusual nicety of discrimination to say that a person incompetent to originate a purpose may yet be competent to accomplish a purpose already originated; and the actual condition of Lady Esonde may be inferred from the conclusions of those who would not venture to place even the will of her own dictation before her except in an abbreviated form.

The story gives us one more warning of the danger by which delay in such matters is attended. Had Lady Esmonde given effect to her intentions when they were first matured, and executed her will as soon as it was prepared for her signature, we should have heard nothing of this famous cause."

THE INDIANS.

Attacks upon Graders' Camps on the Pacific Railroad—Several Men Killed.

From the Omaha Republican, June 27.

We are under obligations to J. E. House, Esq., of the engineers' office of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, for the following extract from a letter written by A. G. Ferguson, Esq., assistant engineer in charge of surveys, and dated North Platte, Dakotah Territory, June 20, 1868. We fear it knocks peace calculations all into a cocked hat:—

"The Indians are troublesome again. Graders will not here have been fighting them the last two days. This afternoon they attacked a camp at Wilins' Springs, sixteen miles west of here, and killed one man; and they attacked the camp on the town site of Benton and got some stock. They rode down in sight of my camp to the bank of the river opposite the ferry and captured six head of stock. They also attacked a grading camp twenty miles west, killing and scalping two men. The bodies have just arrived here. I think there is quite a party of Indians in the immediate neighborhood who mean mischief. The above Indian stories are all facts in print."

BUSINESS NOTICES.

ALPACA AND DRAP D'ETE SACK COATS.—Black and fancy colors Cloth Sack Coats, light weight.
Black and fancy colors Cloth Chesterfields, light weight.
Linen and Duck Sack Coats, white and colored.
Cloth, Cassimere, Drap d'Ete and Linen Vests.
Cassimere and Linen Pants, large assortment.
Linen Dusters.
Every variety of Clothing suited to the season for Men, Youth, Boys and Children, new, fresh and fashionable, replenished daily, and selling rapidly at prices guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, and full satisfaction guaranteed every purchaser, or the sale cancelled and money refunded.
Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets } BENNETT & Co., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

HURRAH FOR THE FOURTH!—The "Fourth" was the day of our boyish fancies—was the day when all our savings of three months and better vanished like smoke; indeed if they had "been in oil" they could not have gone quicker than they did in fire-crackers, pin-wheels, and rockets. But now it is the day of quiet for us, away from noises, exchanging fire-crackers for water-crackers, and the fancy dress of the "Club" for the cool and easy-fitting summer suit from Stokes & Co.'s, under the Continental, and instead of listening to "Fourth of July" orations, reading of the safe journey of Congressmen to their homes, and hoping they may long enjoy them.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine jewelry and silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

FOURTH OF JULY AND CAPE MAY.—A special excursion train will run to Cape May on Saturday, July the 4th. The new Excursion House will be open, a Grand Hop will take place, and Hassler's Band will be in attendance.

FINE CUSTOM-MADE BOOTS AND SHOES for Gentlemen. Bartlett, No. 33 South Sixth street, above Chesnut.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

TRENWITH'S NEWS DEPOT, at No. 107 S. Third street, is the place to find all kinds of reading matter. He keeps on hand a constant supply of all the periodicals, magazines, pictorials, fashion plates, and every description of light reading. If he does not have what you desire, he will send for it. If you wish the New York papers Trenwith's is the place to obtain them, as he has perfected arrangements whereby he receives them long before the regular mails arrive.

OUR STOCK OF SPRING CLOTHING *is decidedly the cheapest and best. People will not believe it until they come and examine.*
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
The Largest Clothing House,
"OAK HALL."
The Corner of Sixth and Market streets.

OUR BOYS' AND YOUTHS' SUITS *for Dress or School are the cheapest, prettiest, and best.*
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
The Largest Clothing House,
"OAK HALL."
The corner of Sixth and Market streets.

OUR CUSTOM DEPARTMENT *is the largest and best in Philadelphia. Has hundreds of different styles of goods.*
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
The Largest Clothing House
"OAK HALL."
The corner of Sixth and Market streets.

OUR CUSTOM CUTTERS *are men of taste and ability.*
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
The Largest Clothing House,
"OAK HALL."
The corner of Sixth and Market streets.

OUR PRICES *are 25 per cent. below other houses producing same goods.*
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
The Largest Clothing House,
"OAK HALL."
The corner of Sixth and Market streets.

MARRIED.

HOYER—COLEMAN.—On Tuesday, June 30, 1868, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. S. A. Mutchmore, Dr. J. C. HOYER, of Harrisburg, to Miss ELLIE R. COLEMAN, of Philadelphia. No cards.

DIED.

CRAWFORD.—On June 30, ADAM McCOY, son of Robert and Susannah Crawford, aged 19 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 404 S. Twentieth street, on Friday, the 3d instant, at 3½ o'clock P. M. To proceed to Machpelah Cemetery.

McDAID.—On the 1st instant, Mrs. ANNA L., wife of James McDaid, aged 43 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, Twenty-seventh street and Pennsylvania avenue, on Sunday afternoon next at 3 o'clock. To proceed to the Philanthropic Cemetery.

MOYER.—On the 30th ultimo, CHAS. S. MOYER, formerly of Pottstown, in the 45th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family, also Pughtown Lodge, No. 253, and Hand-in-Hand Lodge, No. 63 I. O. of O. F., and the Order in general, are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, Edmund street, above Orthodox, Frankford, on Friday afternoon, the 3d instant, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Cedar Hill.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

AMERICAN

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Of Philadelphia

S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Streets.

This Institution has no superior in the United States. 6 10

GROCERIES, ETC.

CHAMPAGNES.

A Specialty in our Business.

A fresh invoice of Cliquot, Roederer, G. H. Mumm's, Jules Mumm's, Heidsiek, and Carte d'Or. Sold by us at the agents' prices in New York and Boston.

ALSO, MOSELLES AND HOCKS;

Longworth's Sparkling and Dry Wines,

CLARETS OF DIFFERENT GRADES,

And a choice variety of SHERRIES, FINE BRANDIES, and CORDIALS

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

Importers of Fine Wines,

S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT Sts.,

6 16 tuths PHILADELPHIA.

40 CENTS.—THE BEST ROASTED COFFEE ever sold in Philadelphia, at WILSON'S old established Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

30 CENTS.—GOOD STRONG ROASTED COFFEE, at WILSON'S, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

55 CENTS.—JAVA COFFEE, IN LARGE Government sacks at WILSON'S.

ENGLISH CHICKORY, FOR MAKING Coffee rich and strong. For sale at WILSON'S old established Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT street.

80 CENTS PER POUND.—GOOD STRONG BLACK TEA. WILSON'S, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

ORANGE PEKOE AND ENGLISH BREAKFAST TEAS, at WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

SIFTINGS FROM THE BEST TEAS IN THE CITY, for sale to-day at WILSON'S. [5 19thstuths

MEDICAL.

IMPORTANT TO INVALIDS.

IRON IN THE BLOOD.

A PERMANENT TONIC,

WITHOUT ALCOHOL.

HEALTH FOR THE SICK.

STRENGTH TO THE WEAK.

VIGOR FOR THE FEEBLE.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP, *a Protected Solution of the Protoxide of Iron*, strikes at the root of disease by supplying the blood with its VITAL PRINCIPLE OR LIFE ELEMENT, IRON, giving *Strength, Vigor*, and *New Life* to the whole system.

PERUVIAN SYRUP — Is a Protoxide of Iron.
PERUVIAN SYRUP — Makes the Weak Strong.
PERUVIAN SYRUP — Contains no Alcohol.
PERUVIAN SYRUP — Builds up the Broken-down.
PERUVIAN SYRUP — Cures the Dyspepsia.
PERUVIAN SYRUP — Invigorates the Brain.
PERUVIAN SYRUP — Cures Female Weaknesses.
PERUVIAN SYRUP — Cures Spring Debility.
PERUVIAN SYRUP — Vitalizes and Purifies the Blood.
PERUVIAN SYRUP — Restores the Vigor of Youth.
PERUVIAN SYRUP — Is Pleasant to take.

Being free from Alcohol in any form, its energizing effects are not followed by corresponding reaction, but are permanent.

Stimulants only afford temporary relief, and have the same effect as giving a tired horse the whip instead of oats. The true way is to invigorate the debilitated system by supplying the blood with its Life Element—IRON, thereby infusing strength, vigor and new life into all parts of the system, and building up an IRON CONSTITUTION.

Thousands have been changed by the use of this remedy, from weak, sickly, suffering creatures, to strong, healthy, and happy men and women, and invalids cannot reasonably hesitate to give it a trial.

PRICE.

Large Bottles, (24 oz.) $2·00, or 3 for $5·00.
Small Bottles, (10 oz). $1·00, or 6 for $5·00.

If your Druggist does not keep it, send direct to me, and it will be forwarded promptly by express.

A 32 page pamphlet sent *free* to any address.

CAUTION—In purchasing the PERUVIAN SYRUP, be particular to get the *Genuine*, and not one of the many Alcoholic Elixirs of Peruvian Bark, or Bark and Iron. See that Peruvian Syrup is blown in the glass.

J. P. DINSMORE, Proprietor,

No. 36 DEY Street, New York.

For Sale in Philadelphia by

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN,
No. 602 ARCH Street,

FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO.,

AND BY DRUGGISTS GENERALLY. 7 1 3m

FINANCIAL.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.

PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK,

DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

7-30s converted into 5-20s

STOCKS AND GOLD

Bought and Sold on Commission.

Sovereigns, Napoleons, and all Foreign Gold and Silver Bought and Sold.

Collections made with prompt returns.

Agents for the Union and Central Pacific Railroad First Mortgage Bonds.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

No. 16 South THIRD Street,

3 31tf PHILADELPHIA.

COUPONS

OF THE

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF

The Union Pacific Railroad Co.,

AND

Central Pacific Railroad Co.,

Paid at the Banking House of

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

No. 36 S. THIRD Street,

6 1tf PHILADELPHIA.

Who have the Pacific Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.

New Descriptive Pamphlets, with Map, furnished without charge, on application.

LEHIGH VALLEY

RAILROAD COMPANY'S

MORTGAGE BONDS, DUE IN 1898.

$5,000,000,

With Interest at Six Per Cent., Payable on the First Day of June and December of each year,

FREE FROM STATE AND UNITED STATES TAXES.

These Bonds are secured by mortgage on the following Railroads belonging to this Company, namely, the main line from Phillipsburg, New Jersey, through Mauch Chunk to Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, 101 miles: the Beaver Meadow branch, 17½ miles, and the Lehigh and Mahanoy branch, 42½ miles, making a total of 161 miles of road, including 78 miles double-track, equal with sidings, to 309 miles of single track together with all lands, bridges, work-shops, machinery, depots, engine houses, and buildings thereunto belonging, and all rolling stock, tools, implements, and materials belonging to this Company, in use on the said Railroads.

This mortgage is a first lien on all of the above Roads, except 46 miles, from Easton to Mauch Chunk, on which it is preceded by a mortgage for $1,500,000 due in 1873, the Bonds of which are exchanging, as fast as presented, for the present issues; those not presented until maturity are to be paid out of the present loan, making it a first mortgage on the above-mentioned property.

$1,000,000 OF THESE BONDS,
Either Coupon or Registered,

Are offered at ninety-five per centum, with interest from the day of sale, free from State and United States' taxes.

CHARLES C. LONGSTRETH, Treasurer,
Office of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company,
7 1 3m No. 303 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

BANKING HOUSE

OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NOS. 112 AND 114 SOUTH THIRD STREET

PHILADELPHIA.

DEALERS IN ALL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
OLD 5-20s WANTED IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.
A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. 1 3m

SEVEN PER CENT. MORTGAGE BONDS

Of the Pennsylvania and New York Canal and Railroad Company, Guaranteed, Principal and Interest, by the

Lehigh Valley Railroad Company,

For Sale at 95, and Interest from June 1.

C. & H. BORIE,
No. 8 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE

BOWEN & FOX,
6 25 1mrp No. 12 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.

FINANCIAL.

DE HAVEN & BRO.

OFFER FOR SALE

A LIMITED AMOUNT

OF THE

Central Pacific Railroad Company's

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,

AND

Union Pacific Railroad Company's

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

Coupons cashed at our office.

Pamphlets, Maps, and Bonds, on hand for immediate delivery.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENTS,

No. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

6 25 PHILADELPHIA.

GOLD BOUGHT.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,

No. 40 SOUTH THIRD ST.

6 22 1m

CLENDINNING & DAVIS.

NO. 43 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

Stock and Gold Brokers.

QUOTATIONS OF NEW YORK STOCKS *ALWAYS ON HAND.* 6 3 6p

R. CLENDINNING, JR. JOHN H. DAVIS

CITY OF PITTSBURG WATER WORK SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS,

FOR SALE BY

WHELEN BROTHERS,

No. 105 South THIRD Street.

SEWING MACHINES.

THE GREAT

AMERICAN COMBINATION

BUTTON-HOLE OVERSEAMING

AND

SEWING MACHINE,

Its wonderful Popularity Conclusive Proof of its Great Merit.

The increase in the demand for this valuable Machine has been TENFOLD during the last seven months of its first year before the public.

This grand and surprising success is unprecedented in the history of Sewing Machines, and we feel fully warranted in claiming that

IT HAS NO EQUAL,

Being absolutely the best

FAMILY MACHINE

IN THE WORLD,

And intrinsically the cheapest, for it is really two Machines combined in one. Sold at the

S. W. Cor. of ELEVENTH and CHESNUT,

PHILADELPHIA. [5 30 stuthtf

FLAGS, BANNERS, ETC.

1868.

PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST.

FLAGS, BANNERS, TRANSPARENCIES, AND LANTERNS,

Campaign Badges, Medals, and Pins,

OF BOTH CANDIDATES.

Ten different styles sent on receipt of One Dollar and Fifty Cents.
Agents wanted everywhere.
Flags in Muslin, Bunting, and Silk, all sizes, wholesale and retail.
Political Clubs fitted out with everything they may require.
CALL ON OR ADDRESS

W. F. SCHEIBLE,

No. 49 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

6 18 1frp PHILADELPHIA.

HATS AND CAPS.

JONES, TEMPLE & CO.,
FASHIONABLE HATTERS,
No. 23 S. NINTH Street,
First door above Chesnut street. 4 9

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATING and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. Chestnut street, next door to the Post Office. 1 19 1yp

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER RESORTS
ON LINE OF PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD AND BRANCHES.

MANSION HOUSE, MT. CARBON, Mrs. Caroline Wunder, Pottsville P. O., Schuylkill Co
TUSCARORA HOTEL, Mrs. M. L. Miller, Tuscarora P. O., Schuylkill Co
MANSION HOUSE, W. F. Smith, Mahanoy City P. O., Schuylkill Co
WHITE HOUSE, E. A. Moss, Reading P.
ANDALUSIA, Henry Weaver, Reading P.
LIVING SPRINGS HOTEL, Dr. A. Smith, Wernersville P. O., Berks Co.
COLD SPRINGS HOTEL, Lebanon Co., Chas. Rodearmel, Box 170, Harrisburg P. O.
BOYERTOWN SEMINARY, L. M. Koons, Boyertown P. O., Berks Co.
LITIZ SPRINGS, George T. Grider, Litiz P. O., Lancaster Co.
PERKIOMEN BRIDGE HOTEL, Davis Longaker, Freeland P. O., Montgomery Co.
PROSPECT TERRACE; Dr. James Palmer, Freeland P. O., Montgomery County. 5 21 2m

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE,

This favorite SUMMER RESORT, situated on the CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, State of New York, and commanding the finest view in America, having been recently enlarged, will be open from JUNE 10 to OCTOBER 1.

Terms, $4·50 per day, or $28·00 per week.

Stages connect at Catskill with all of the Hudson River Railroad trains, and the day boats from New York or Albany.

Also with the steamboats Thomas Powell and New Champion, leaving Pier 35, foot of FRANKLIN Street, New York, daily, at 5 P. M. Saturdays at P. M. [6 9 2m] CHARLES L. BEACH, Proprietor.

SURF HOUSE,

Atlantic City, New Jersey.

THIS FIRST-CLASS HOTEL will open for the season on 25th JUNE.

Terms, $3·50 per day, or $20 per week. Address

R. R. THOMPSON, Proprietor,
Formerly of Congress Hall, Cape Island.

N. B.—The music will be under the direction of Mr CARL SENTZ 6 15 25t

CONGRESS HALL,

CAPE ISLAND, NEW JERSEY,

Will receive guests June 23.

Terms $4·00 per day—$25·00 per week.

Please address, J. F. CAKE,

6 9 tuths2m CAPE ISLAND.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,

Will be opened for the reception of guests on SATURDAY, JUNE 27.

Mus under the direction of Simon Hassler

Persons wishing to engage rooms can do so by applying to

BROWN & WOELPPER, Proprietors,

6 2 3m] ATLANTIC CITY, or No. 827 RICHMOND Street.

LIGHT-HOUSE COTTAGE,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

This well-known house has been REMOVED, REMODELED, and very much ENLARGED, with commodious and comfortable rooms.

Located between United States Hotel and the beach. The grounds surrounding are nicely enclosed and well shaded. Guests for the house will leave the cars at U. S. Hotel. NO BAR.

6 12 1m JONAH WOTTON, Proprietor.

PHILADELPHIA HOUSE, CAPE ISLAND, N. J., is now open for the Summer season. Families desiring a quiet home at the sea shore, at a moderate price, will call on or address E. GRIFFITH, No. 1004 CHESNUT Street.

Attached to the establishment is a line of coaches, for the accommodation of guests. 6 22 1m

THE TREMONT HOUSE, CAPE MAY, WILL be opened on and after the Fourth of July, for the season.

Terms—$2 50 per day, or $15 per week.

HUMPHREY HUGHES, Proprietor.

6 23 1m

TO RENT.

FOR RENT,

PREMISES, No. 809 CHESNUT St.,

FOR STORE OR OFFICE.

ALSO, OFFICES AND LARGE ROOMS suitable for a Commercial College. Apply at

6 24 1f BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

TO RENT—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED Country Seats at reduced rents.
Apply to LEWIS H. REDNER,
7 2 3t No. 731 WALNUT Street.

TO RENT.—NO. 10 HAMILTON TERRACE, West Philadelphia.
Apply next door. 6 29 6t

PERSONAL.

BOUNTIES, PENSIONS,

PRIZE MONEY,

and all claims against the National and State Governments promptly collected. Call on or address

GEORGE W. FORD,
No. 241 DOCK Street,
6 6 stuth 2t One door below Third.

REFRIGERATORS.

REFRIGERATORS AT SEVEN DOLLARS AND UPWARDS. WATER COOLERS, CLOTHES-WRINGERS AND WASHERS, and a general variety of HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

B. A. WILDMAN & BRO.,
[28 tuthsSp Depot, No. 1011 SPRING GARDEN St.

Trade Mark of Electro-Plate GORHAM MFG CO Stamped on the base of each article.

JAMES E. CALDWELL & CO.

JEWELLERS,

No. 902 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

Have been appointed

SPECIAL AGENTS

In this city for the sale of the

GORHAM MFG. COMPANY'S

FINE ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

We guarantee these goods to be decidedly superior to anything in the market, excelling in design, finish and quality.

A large assortment will be maintained, and sold at the manufacturers' regular

FIXED PRICES. [5 6 wsu3m

NAPOLEON PAINTED BY HIMSELF.

From Putnam's Magazine.

Probably the truth of the familiar saying that a reputation cannot be assailed by any other man so successfully as by its owner; in other words, that a man, when he fairly sets about it, can "write himself down" faster and more effectually than any other man can do the work for him—was never more signally shown than in the recent publication of "Napoleon's Correspondence" by order of Louis Napoleon.

The object of the latter personage was, of course, the glorification, generally, of 'mon oncle;" though he may have thought that the rays of the halo thus evoked would extend to and include the great captain's successor in office. At any rate, the faith of the nephew in the impeccability of the uncle was exemplary, touching, and supreme—as is effectually made obvious by the fact, not only of his ordering the publication, but of his directing the members of the Commission who superintend the publishing, to "make no alteration, suppression, or modification of the texts."

The thirteen originally appointed Commissioners pursued their task with great diligence. In the space of six years—from 1858 to 1864—they published no less than fifteen large, closely printed octavo volumes. They performed their task, also, with great fidelity—indeed, with too much fidelity; for, in 1864, the master of ceremonies found it necessary to supersede them by a new Commission of six members, of whom Prince Napoleon was the chief; who were instructed to publish only what the Emperor himself would have made public, had he lived long enough to be his own publisher.

On the subject of this change of editorship, the *Edinburgh Review*, in a masterly and—as far as it goes—an exhaustive article, of which we make free use as we write, remarks:—

If any surprise was felt by the public, it was caused, not by the measure itself, but by the fact of its having been so long delayed. Had the situation of the French press been different, had there existed in France any of those sure and prompt means for testing public opinion which free countries afford, there can be little doubt that the knowledge of the impression produced by the publication of this correspondence would have quickly dispelled the delusions of those who flattered themselves that they were raising a monument to the glory of the founder of the Bonaparte dynasty. No pamphleteer, however hostile, could have produced a work half so damaging to the reputation of the imperial hero; no libeller, however unscrupulous, would have dared to invent some of the letters which have thus been given to the world in the blindness of political idolatry. But it was long before the effect on the public outside the Imperialist atmosphere could be appreciated, and in the meantime fifteen volumes had been published. The work was expensive and quite beyond the reach of popular readers; it was long and filled up in a great measure with administrative and military matters which deterred indolent minds accustomed to the light food of smart chronicles and lively *causeries*. Newspapers and reviews were afraid to tread on such dangerous ground, and withheld their criticism; in a word, the correspondence, all things considered, was little read and still less spoken of. Now and then a political writer, bolder than the rest, would quote some startling passage to show the evils of uncontrolled power and the dangers of excessive centralization, but without daring to add a commentary. So the work proceeded rapidly and noiselessly, watched and appreciated only by a select few. It was half completed before its most zealous promoters had found out that their pious efforts had resulted in the most complete and irrefragable collection of accusing testimony that any one man was ever made to furnish against himself.

Among the strange things connected with Napoleon's career, one of the most strange is the fact that, after a legion of authors have endeavored to set the world right as to the character of the first Emperor of the French, and, in their varied efforts, have represented him in all the phases intermediate between a demon and a deity; leaving the real question, like the authorship of Junius, in such a confused state that its solution seemed to be hopeless; the hero of all these "Lives" should himself have dispelled the fog of uncertainty, and, with his own hand, have rendered a decision of the disputed point in such indisputable terms that dissent, on the part of any intelligent man who will read what is written, is simply impossible.

Hitherto, any man, according to his prejudices or his convictions, might adopt or reject any of Napoleon's "characters," as found in the pages of the Emperor's self-constituted biographers, on the ground that "that is the English view of the case," or "the Prussian," or "the French," and so on. As if any one was necessarily less or more correct than any other because its origin was known. As if an anonymous Life of Napoleon might be more credible because its origin was unknown. But now we have a record which is no man's "view;" which is neither history nor biography as produced by a third person, but is a posthumous confession of the hero himself. It is a photograph taken from the living subject; and, whether flattering or damning, it is mathematically accurate in every line and feature. The most abject and devoted of Napoleon's worshippers must admit that this picture is correct, or that the god of their idolatry misrepresents himself: for it is his own handiwork.

The period of time included in the fifteen volumes of the first Commission, is about sixteen years—from the latter part of October, 1793, to the end of August, 1809; that is, from Napoleon's twenty-fourth to his fortieth year. As one may say, from his majority to his maturity—from the commencement of his public life to the highest flight of his imperial power.

The contents of these fifteen volumes of "Correspondence" are not, however, merely letters. Proclamations, messages to the Directory on public affairs, civil as well as military; bulletins; a variety of official documents; not necessarily written by Napoleon, though bearing his signature and issued by his authority; these, and a mass of miscellanies of less importance, help to fill the books; but of letters there are enough. Enough of such as Napoleon "would not have made public, had he lived long enough to be his own publisher," to substantiate what his adversaries have alleged against him; and also enough on matters purely military to justify the intensified praise of even Thiers himself. This latter result was, indeed, hardly needed. The world has long been divided on the question of Napoleon's character; but there is little diversity of opinion as to his military genius.

The various estimates of his character, apart from his qualities as a soldier, owe their existence, mainly, to the credulity or incredulity of men as to the facts of his career; on which subject, the testimony of historians is hopelessly conflicting. But it is remarkable that on some points about which the witnesses agree as to the facts, the public voice is still diametrically divided between censure and praise. What many men regard as despicable in Napoleon, others hold to be a proof of his greatness. For example, a portion of the readers of this correspondence will concur with the Commissioners when they say—in that inflated style which none but Frenchmen ever attain—

What most surprises one in this correspondence, is the impression it gives of the universal and powerful mind which embraced every thing; and which could, with equal facility, rise to the most sublime conceptions and descend to the most trifling details. Now soaring above the world, Napoleon marks out the limits of new states; and, anon, he concentrates his solicitude on the humblest hamlet of his empire.

For our own part, we find nothing "surprising" in all that; and, as the Commissioners claim for the object of their panegyric little less than supernatural qualities, it is superfluous *for them* to be surprised at his capacity for details. But that is only a partial statement of this matter of detail. Not only did Napoleon mark out new States and supervise hamlets; but, as the reviewer before us says,

"At the very zenith of his power, with one half of Europe under his rule and the other half in arms against him, he concocted little police plots, planned scurrilous pamphlets for literary hirelings, suggested caricatures which he thought might be telling against his enemies, found time for ordering of fetes and monuments, read reports of the chitchat of the *salons* of Paris, and, with great pride in his superior vigilance, himself denounced their intrigues to his mortified Minister of Police. This activity might have been admired had it been successful; but, unfortunately, the pamphlet, the caricature, and the monument designed by the imperial meddler were generally bad. In spite of his police and counter-police, his empire was so insecure that—as was shown by the momentary success of the Malet conspiracy—its very existence was at the mercy of a handful of resolute men. Neither literature nor art, neither trade nor agriculture, throve under his unvarying and stifling solicitude. In France, all was done by the Government; and all, or almost all, was ill done."

All this certainly shows a capacity for detail, but there is nothing in it to command respect, and surely nothing to warrant panegyric. It indicates littleness, not greatness, of character. At the same time, it indicates mere littleness; it involves no moral dereliction, properly so called. But as the investigation proceeds, the colors deepen and the character grows dark.

Napoleon was one of the few men who spring, *per saltum*, to a full and complete development, without toiling through the intermediate stages of learning, experience, and progress. In all things, except, indeed, the possession of unlimited power—for, up to that time, he was not independent of the Directory—he was the same man at the beginning of his campaigns in Italy, as he was at the peace of Tilsit. From the moment of his crossing the Alps he had nothing to learn in the art of war, and nothing to acquire in the "science" of rapine, violence, and deceit. As the wars thrust upon Italy, Egypt, Spain, etc., were in the gross, gratuitous, wanton, unprovoked aggressions on innocent and helpless people; so were the details of those wars marked by reckless and unscrupulous barbarity. The lives, property, and private rights of inoffensive citizens were treated severally and collectively, as if they belonged to Napoleon by right of inheritance. Nothing was spared, which an ill-grasping general coveted, or a rapacious soldiery could destroy. Private mansions, as well as "humble hamlets" and villages, were burned for pastime; prisoners were butchered in cold blood; and, in short, *all* the demons of war were impressed into the service of this ferocious conqueror, to be set loose at the close of every victory.

The *animus* of all this is foreshadowed in Napoleon's first proclamation to the army of Italy:—

Soldiers, you are naked and ill fed. France owes you much but can give you nothing. I will lead you to the most fertile plains of the world. Wealthy provinces and great towns will be in your power; you will reap honor, glory, and riches, etc. etc.

As a fitting commentary on this promise of general pillage, the great devastator writes after his first battle:—

The furious excesses of my half-starved soldiers are enough to make humanity blush.

And two days later he says:

There is less pillage. The first thirst of an army destitute of everything has been slaked. The poor wretches are excusable. After sighing for the promised land for three years, they have at last reached it and wish to enjoy it.

Among his orders about private property, is this:—

Tax the lord of Arquata 50,000 livres. In default of payment, raze his house to the ground and lay his land waste. He is a furious oligarch, an enemy of France and of the army.

After a time, the casualties of even successful war having reduced the number of his troops, he writes to the Directory that he has already sent them twenty millions of francs in money wrung from the Italians; and that if they will send him thirty thousand more men, he will be able to produce out of the yet unconquered States, twice that sum in money, besides innumerable treasures in the way of works of art, jewelry, museum collections, and whatever other trifles might be scraped together by his skilful marauders.

In Egypt, this game of pillage could not be played to much purpose on account of the poverty of the people; therefore, the deficiency was made up with heads. After the first punishment of the revolters at Cairo had been inflicted with a barbarity that would be incredible, did not the correspondence attest it, Napoleon ordered all the prisoners to be beheaded. Soon after that he writes that "order is now re-established in Cairo. Every night we cut off thirty heads. I think this will be a good lesson to them." We have here, also, Napoleon's own order for the massacre of the two thousand Jaffa prisoners.

This system of governing a conquered people by means of "good lessons," continued to be one of Napoleon's favorites during his whole career. In 1806, after making his brother Joseph a present of the kingdom of Naples, he writes:—

The fate of your reign depends on your conduct when you return to Calabria. There must be no forgiveness. Shoot at least six hundred rebels. They have murdered more soldiers than that. Burn the houses of thirty of the principal persons in the villages, and distribute their property among the soldiers. Take away all arms from the inhabitants, and give up to pillage five or six of the large villages. When Piacenza rebelled, I ordered Junot to burn two villages, and shoot the chiefs, among whom were six priests. It will be some time before they rebel again.

A week later he writes:—

I wish the rabble at Naples would revolt, Until you make an example you will not be master. I should consider an insurrection in Naples in the same light as a father of a family would regard the small-pox for his children, provided it did not weaken the invalid too much.

Does any curious reader pause to inquire "Who were these Italians and Egyptians, to whom these *good lessons* were so freely administered?" Alas! they were peaceable, harmless, ignorant people, the greater part of whom had never heard the name of their destroyer until they heard the sound of his guns; who owed him and France no more allegiance than we owe to Theodorus of Abyssinia; and over whom he and France had no more right of control than the King of the Fejee Islands has over the British Parliament. The relative rights of the parties were precisely those which exist between the passengers and crew of a merchantman when their ship is boarded by a band of pirates.

Does any curious reader inquire, further, under what pretext Napoleon assumed the right to administer these "good lessons?" The pretext was the battle-cry of liberty, equality, and fraternity; and this was paraphrased in the proclamations, which promised the destruction of tyranny and the liberation of the people, wherever the liberating army carried its victories. After this fashion, Piedmont, Lombardy, Parma, Modena, and Venice were "liberated;" and before marching on Rome with the same philanthropic purpose Napoleon proclaimed that,

"In order to reassure the people, it is necessary to let them know that we are their friends, and particularly the friends of the descendants of the Brutuses, the Scipios, and of the other great men whom we have taken for our models."

Yet, with commendable candor, he at the same time wrote to the Directory that, if they would send him plenty of reinforcements,

"Rome, Trieste, and even a part of the kingdom of Naples, will become our *prey*;"

which, indeed, they did, in due time. Napoleon's shameless duplicity in his dealings with the Pope—writing to him the most respectful and conciliatory letters, and, at the same time, in his letters to the Directory, exulting over the exactions he was about to levy on his Holiness—is fully exposed in this correspondence. He says, among other things:—

"In my opinion, when Rome is deprived of Bologna, Ferrara, Romagna, and the thirty millions we take from her, she cannot exist; the old machine will tumble to pieces of itself."

We cannot pursue this subject, because, however interesting it is inexhaustible. We have said enough to call to the correspondence the attention of those who can gain access to it, and who have the leisure and the inclination to study it. To others we recommend a careful reading of the Edinburgh *Review* for October, 1867, from which we make this concluding extract:—

As regards the man himself, the dominant impression that will be left on the reader's mind, will, we think, be of that meanness—of moral littleness, strangely combined with great strength of will and unrivalled activity of mind. Napoleon was in truth an actor, and in his correspondence we view him from behind the scenes. The vulgar applause of the multitude can no longer deceive those who know his history as it is there written with his own hand. His duplicity, his bombast, and mock heroism, his studied violence, his love of false grandeur, his envy in the midst of unrivalled greatness, his hatred and distrust of all that was really good and great, his vulgar arrogance, his indifference to the sufferings of others, his selfish and insensate ambition, are conspicuous in every page. This greatest of modern conquerors was not a hero, for the great soul, the magnanimity, which alone makes heroes, he never possessed.

PROPOSALS.

IMPROVEMENT OF OGDENSBURG HARBOR, N. Y.

U. S. ENGINEER'S OFFICE, OSWEGO N. Y., June 5, 1868

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 M., SUNDAY, July 5, 1868, for deepening, by dredging the harbor of Ogdensburg, N. Y., so as to give twelve feet of water at the lowest stage, in the following places and in the order named, viz.:—

Section I. On the outer bar across the channel into the upper harbor, northeasterly from the light house, where about 13,000 cubic yards of hard sand is estimated to require removal.

Section II. Between the bridge, the ferry wharf, and the Rome Railroad depot, where it is estimated, about 25,000 cubic yards of gravel and boulders, with gravel and small boulders, must be taken out.

All the material (which will be measured in the scows) must be dumped at least half a mile below the outer bar, in deep water, at a point to be marked.

The work must be commenced as soon as possible, and not later than August 15, 1868, continued as long as possible this season, and completed by the 30th of November, 1868.

Bidders must propose for the whole work, either by one price per cubic yard for the whole, or by different prices for each section. The estimated quantities named above will be used in calculating the aggregate of the bids.

Bids must be made upon printed blanks, which can be procured at this office, or similar written ones, which must be properly filled up and signed as indicated. All the information possessed at this office will be given to bidders, but all wishing to contract are particularly required to examine at Ogdensburg before sending in their bids.

C. E. BLUNT,
Lieutenant-Colonel Engineers,
6 12 3w Brevet Colonel, U. S. A.

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" to Paris	115	" to Paris	50

Passage by the Monday steamers—Cabin, $80 gold; Steerage, $35, currency. Rates of passage from New York to Halifax—Cabin, $25; Steerage, $10, in gold. Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates. Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends. For further information, apply at the Company's office.

JOHN G DALE, Agent,
No. 15 BROADWAY, New York.
Or, O'DONNELL & FAULK, Managers,
12 9 No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Phila.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Through Line to California via Panama Railroad.
NEW ARRANGEMENT.
Sailing from New York on the 5th and 20th of EVERY MONTH, or the day before when these days fall on Sunday.
Passage lower than by any other line.
For information address
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
Pier No. 46 NORTH RIVER New York,
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No. 217 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
W. H. WEBB President, CHAS. DANA, Vice Pres. Office—54 EXCHANGE Place, New York. 3 3 9m

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND
BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 26 SOUTH Street, and No. 23 BROADWAY,
Or to THOMAS B SEARLE,
11 No. 217 WALNUT Street.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 6 1

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL.
EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The Steam Propellers of this line will commence leading on SATURDAY, 20th instant, leaving daily as usual,
THROUGH IN 24 HOURS.
Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.
Freights received at our usual low rates.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 14 S. WHARVES, Philadelphia.
JAMES HAND, Agent, 3 9
No. 119 WALL Street, corner of South, New York.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.
THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
EVERY SATURDAY,
At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
THROUGH RATES and THROUGH RECEIPTS to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route recommend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.
No charge for commission, drayage or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insured at lowest rates.
Freight received daily,
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1

FOR NEW YORK—SWIFT-SURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 16th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines,
For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 1 No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

LORILLARD'S OUTSIDE LINE, FOR NEW YORK.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHTS.
Goods by weight, 10 cents per 100 lbs., gross.
Measurement goods, 4 cents per cubic foot.
Freights received at all times, and insurance guaranteed at three-eighths per cent.
For further information, apply to
JOHN F. OHL,
7 21 Pier 19 North Wharves.

FOR BOSTON—VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.
The BOSTON and NEWPORT LINE, by the splendid and superior steamers NEWPORT, METROPOLIS, OLD COLONY, and EMPIRE STATE, of great strength and speed, constructed expressly for the navigation of Long Island Sound, running in connection with the OLD COLONY AND NEWPORT RAILROAD.
Leave PIER 28, NORTH RIVER, foot of MURRAY Street.
The steamer NEWPORT, Captain Brown leaves Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 4 P. M., landing at Newport.
The steamer OLD COLONY, Captain Simmons, leaves Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 4 P. M., landing at Newport.
These steamers are fitted up with commodious state-rooms, water-tight compartments, and every arrangement for the security and comfort of passengers, who are afforded by this route a night's rest on board, and on arrival at NEWPORT proceed per railroad again, reaching Boston early on the following morning.
A baggage master is attached to each steamer, who receives and tickets the baggage, and accompanies the same to its destination.
A steamer runs in connection with this line between NEWPORT and PROVIDENCE daily, Sundays excepted.
Freight to Boston is taken at the same rates as by any other regular line, and forwarded with the greatest expedition by an express train, which leaves NEWPORT every morning (Sundays excepted), at 7 o'clock, for Boston and New Bedford, arriving at its destination about 11 A. M.
For freight or passage, apply on board, or at the office, on PIER 28, NORTH RIVER. For staterooms and berths apply on board, or if it is desired to secure them in advance, apply to
F. LITTLEFIELD, Agent,
2 27 No. 72 BROADWAY, New York.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS, BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN,
FROM NEW YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
TRIPOLI, ALEPPO,
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin.....$80 Gld.
Steerage.....$25 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, apply to No. 4 Bowling Green.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
2 26 f E. CUNARD.

LONDON AND NEW YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.
Passage to London direct $110, $75, and $60 currency. Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for 6 months.
ATALANTA.
BELLONA.
CELLA.
WM. PENN.
Freight will be taken and through bills lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to ROBERT N CLARK No. 29 BROADWAY, New York.
For freight apply at No. 54 SOUTH street, N. Y.
12 9 f BOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agts.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY!
THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA
Via Panama or Nicaragua.
Will despatch their new and splendid steamships from New York, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren street, at noon, at lower rates than any other line.
For passage and freight over both routes as follows:—
VIA PANAMA.
Steamship FULTON, connecting with steamship OREGONIAN.
Steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, connecting with steamship NEBRASKA.
VIA NICARAGUA.
Steamship SAN FRANCISCO, connecting with steamship MOSES TAYLOR.
These steamships are expressly fitted for the trade, and are unsurpassed for safety, speed, elegance, and comfort, and their rates for passage and light will ALWAYS BE LOWER THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
For further particulars address the undersigned at No. 177 WEST Street, New York.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent
WILLIAM H. WEBB, President.
CHARLES DANA, Vice-President.
2 26 f No. 54 Exchange Place, N. York

A DOCILE CREATURE.

(Interesting Incident in the Experience of Mr. Homespress.)

When I was up in London, as it happened t'other day,
From Richmond back droo Hammersmith to town upon my way,
When I'd got summut past the Bridge, a new sight there I see,
A Pig a follerin' of a man, as willun as could be.

A ragamuffin kind o' chap the feller was to view;
His four-legged follerer by fur the cleanest o' the two
However, that there man had got command o' that ere Hog.
As trotted along arter un like any spannel dog.

A whity-brownish colored Pig, looked nigh about five score;
But, big or little, sitch a Pig I never see'd afore.
I'd heerd about a sportsman as for pointer had a sow,
Which story you may doubt on, but I quite believes it now.

Sometimes Pig lagged behind a bit, then on again a'd run,
Soon as his master whistled to 'n, and cut to heel like fun.
I wonder, now, if ever they'll put up that Pig to fat.
I thinks I shouldn't have the heart to kill a Pig like that.

That there Pig and the Larned Pig's relations, I should say,
His teschun 'oodn't, anyhow, be all on 't throw'd away.
Was other Pigs all sitch as that, we mightn't grudge the State
To saddle we poor farmers wi' a eddication rate.

Ben Dizzy, don't you wish your pigs as close 'ood foller you,
And let you eddicate 'um in the way you'd have 'um too?
But your pigs be pig-headed Pigs, that must be drove wi' blows—
They won't be led, onless 'tis when you leads 'um by the nose.—*Punch.*

FREE TRADE FIGURES.

The English Import of Breadstuffs and the Relation of American Exports Thereto.

From the Iron Age, June 18.

The *World*, of a few days ago, has a long article pointing out what it regards as an alarming fact, that "Europe has largely supplanted us in the supply of breadstuffs" to Great Britain; and it presents a table showing the amount received from the principal foreign suppliers of breadstuffs to the British market. It appears from its figures that during the first and last years of the term taken by the *World*, the countries named exported breadstuffs to England in the following amounts:—

	1861.	1866.
Russia.....cwts.	6,298 124	10,514,679
Prussia.....cwts.	5,076,606	6,148 621
France.....cwts.	1,482,424	8,374 884
Egypt.....cwts.	2,025,552	54,999
United States.....cwts.	21,173,474	4,889,362

From this it appears that while the import of breadstuffs from Prussia has, within the six years, increased one-fifth, from Russia two-thirds, from France five-fold, from the United States it has decreased nearly two-thirds, the amount exported in 1866 being little more than one-third that shipped in 1861. And while in 1861 the amount supplied by the United States to England exceeded, by 30 per cent., the aggregate of the amount supplied by all the other countries named, in 1866 it did not amount to one-fourth the quantity furnished by these countries.

Now, when we mention, as we do still on the authority of the *World*, that the United States crops of 1866 were computed as follows:

	Bushels
Corn	808,000,000
Wheat	175,000,000
Rye	21,000,000
Barley	11,300,000
Buckwheat	22,800,000
	1,098,100,000

which would represent about six hundred and fifty-eight millions of hundred weights, it will be seen how utterly unimportant our export trade in this article was—as well in 1861 as in 1866. In the latter year it was a fraction too contemptible for notice, being little more than one per cent. In the former it possibly amounted to 3 per cent. of the grain production of the country!

And to command this market for one or two per cent. of the total amount of our grain production, the *World* would have the farmers of the Northwestern States keep up the vain competition they have for years been attempting with the ill-paid labor of the Russian, Prussian, and French farm laborers. Under the great disadvantages of geographical position under which the American grain grower labors, this journal would still incite him to continue a contest from which even the half-starved Irish peasant, within a hundred miles of Liverpool, has retired in disgust, finding the culture of wheat against such competition unprofitable.

The *World* is careful not to tell its farmer friends that in order to obtain this market for one or two per cent. of their grain production, they are compelled to accept the prices of the British market as the rate for regulating the value of their entire crop, the Liverpool quotation forming the standard which rules the prices throughout the country.

But there is another thought suggested by the figures of the *World*. The year 1866, which was marked by the small amount of our exports of breadstuffs, was also distinguished by the large amount of our importations of foreign merchandise. These importations were as follows:—

Aggregate imports	$437,600,000
Less specie imported about	9,000,000
	$428,600,000
Add to this sum 20 per cent. for undervaluation	85,720,000
Actual value of imports	$514,320,000

The decline in our exportation of breadstuffs cannot, therefore, be attributed to any diminution in our purchases from England; on the contrary, the very year that we have bought the most manufactures from her she has bought the least breadstuffs from us. Why? Simply because she only buys our food when she cannot help it; and then she will buy it whether we purchase her cloths and cutlery or not.

We wish the farmers who read the teachings of the New York *World* and *Post* and Chicago *Tribune*, and such journals, would only consider what is the net value to them of this English market. If they did, they would reject it not only as unworthy of their notice, but as positively injurious to them. The total amount of breadstuffs exported from this country to Great Britain in 1866 was, as we have seen, 7,869,842 cwts., or about 15,000,000 bushels, which did not average the grower a net price of 60 cents per bushel at his farm, and would make the entire value about $9,000 000, being about $50,000,000 short of the amount required to pay the manufacturers of Europe for the importations of a single week!

HAYTI-TIGHTY.—The Committee will have been pained to learn by telegram received at Liverpool on Thursday, that:—

"Anarchy reigned at Port-au Prince, and the stores had been pillaged and many civilians shot. The British Consul was endeavoring to stop the outrages when the steamer sailed."

As Hayti is not a British possession, the Jamaica Committee, if the British Consul shall be found to have taken the law into his own hands when anarchy was reigning at Port-au-Prince, and to have stopped the outrages by what they may consider too strong measures, will be unable to prosecute him.

Chief Justice Chase's Record.

Our statement some time since, to the effect that Chief Justice Chase had "pulled in harness" with every party in existence for thirty years past has encountered numerous denials from Democratic sheets, which have asserted that he has always acted with them except on the slavery question. The well informed Washington correspondent of the Syracuse *Journal* writes:—

A prominent Republican, long associated with Mr. Chase in the Liberty party and Free Soil movements, has given me some facts relating to Mr. Chase's Democracy, which are of interest at this time:—

Mr. Chase's first Presidential vote was cast in 1836, for General Harrison, a Whig, running against Van Buren, a Democrat.

In 1840 he voted for Harrison.

In 1844 he voted for James G. Birney, nominee of the Liberal party.

In 1848 he voted for Martin Van Buren, in the Free Soil combination against Taylor and Cass.

In 1852 he supported John P. Hale, a nominee of the Free Soilers.

In 1856 he supported John C. Fremont. Since, he voted for Lincoln.

In 1840 he was elected Senator from Ohio by a combination between the Free Soilers and Democrats.

In 1857 and and 1859 he was elected Governor of Ohio by the Republicans.

The Presidential disease he now has so badly, is chronic, and continued for many years. Certainly as far back as 1847, he had an acute attack. At that time, and ever since, his chief efforts seem to have been to turn towards some sort of a coalition whereby he would reach the leadership of a strong party. In 1851 he was in Cleveland when the Free Soil leaders were preparing for their Convention at Pittsburg, and strongly urged upon them a coalition with the Democracy. This, too, in spite of the fact that the party was fully committed to the infamous Fugitive Slave Law.

Afterwards, when the Know-Nothing movement assumed large proportions, Mr. Chase, then in the Senate, tried his utmost to persuade the venerable Dr. Bailey, editor of the *National Era*, to throw the great weight of his paper and personal influence in favor of the Know-Nothing party. The object was to make the Free Soilers a controlling influence, and, as Mr. Chase stated, thereby make him their candidate for the Presidency. Dr. Bailey was so importuned by the ambitious Senator that he had almost to quarrel with him in order to stop the annoyance.

At any time thereafter Mr. Chase was ready to enter combinations with any party that could give his ambition a fair chance. He hankered chiefly after the Democracy, probably because he knew they were as unscrupulous as he himself appears to be.

It is hardly necessary to recall the facts of Mr. Chase's desire to let the South go in peace, until the indignation of the people was too great for any popularity to withstand. Later in the conflict there is little doubt Chase would have consented to a recognition of the Confederacy rather than continuance of the war.

When Hon. Martin F. Conway, of Kansas, made his second speech in the House, virtually declaring the war a failure from the anti-slavery standpoint, and at the close, offering resolutions looking toward peace, at the expense of dissolution, I know from Mr. Conway himself, that both speech and resolution were submitted to Mr. Chase, and its delivery advised by him. When it fell flat, Conway was deserted by all the pseudo-radicals, who had egged him on.

When the movement was pending to bring Chase forward against Mr. Lincoln in 1864, a campaign life of the Secretary of the Treasury was prepared under his own supervision. A strong point in this document, was quite an elaborate attempt to prove Mr. Chase to have been an original Democrat, before that party became utterly pro-slavery.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT

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NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET,

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NO. 103 SOUTH FIFTH STREET,

(One door below Chesnut street).

Our stock comprises all the denominations printed by the Government.

ALL ORDERS FILLED ANE FORWARDED BY MAIL OR EXPRESS IMMEDIATELY UPON RECEIPT, a matter of great importance.

Drafts on Philadelphia Post Office Orders, Greenbacks, and National Bank Notes, received in payment. The following rates of commission are allowed:
On $20.....TWO PER CENT.
From $20 to $100.....FOUR PER CENT.
From $100 upwards...FOUR AND A HALF PER CT.

The Commission is payable in stamps.

All orders, etc., should be addressed to

STAMP AGENCY,

NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Orders received for Stamped Checks, Drafts, Receipts, Bill Heads, etc., and the best rates of commission allowed.
We have constantly on hand

UNITED STATES POSTAGE STAMPS OF ALL KINDS, AND STAMPED ENVELOPES.

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CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

SHOPS: NO. 213 LODGE STREET, AND NO. 1753 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

RAILROAD LINES,

SUNDAY EXCURSION TO THE SEA!

VIA

Camden and Atlantic Railroad.

THE SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN FOR ATLANTIC CITY will be continued as usual, until further notice leaving VINE STREET FERRY at 7 30 A. M.

Returning, will leave Atlantic City at 4:20 P. M.

Fare to Atlantic City, $2:00. Round trip tickets good to return Sunday evening or Monday morning, $3:00.

D. H. MUNDY,
5 25 tf AGENT.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct line to Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Pittston, Scranton, Carbondale, and all the points in the Lehigh and Wyoming Coal Region.

Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—ELEVEN DAILY TRAINS—On and after WEDNESDAY, May 13, 1868, Passenger Trains leave the New Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 6:45 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

At 7:45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroads for Easton, Allentown, Catasauqua, Slatington, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeanesville, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Kingston, Pittston, Scranton, Carbondale, and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming Valleys; also in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad for Mahanoy City; and with Catawissa Railroad for Rupert, Danville, and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12:05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 3 P. M.; Scranton at 4:05 P. M., at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley Train, passing Bethlehem at 11:55 A. M. for Easton, and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.

At 8:45 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate Stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro' and Hartsville, by this train take Stage at Old York Road.

At 10:20 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at intermediate Stations.

At 1:45 P. M.—Lehigh Valley Express for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Centralia, Shenandoah, Mt. Carmel, Pittston and Scranton, and all points in Mahanoy and Wyoming Coal Regions.

At 3:30 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers take stage at Doylestown for New Hope, and at North Wales for Sumneytown.

At 3:15 P.M.—Lehigh and Susquehanna Express for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton. Passengers for Greenville take this train to Quakertown.

At 4:15 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Hatboro', Hatboro, and Hartsville take stage at Abington.

At 5:00 P. M.—Through accommodation for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Evening Train for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk.

At 6:20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 11:30 P. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9:00 A. M., 11:50 Noon, 2:00 and 8:20 P. M.

11:50 A. M. and 2:00 P. M. Trains makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna trains from Easton, Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Mahony City, and Hazleton.

Passengers leaving Wilkesbarre at 1:30 P. M. connect at Bethlehem at 6:05 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 8:30 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8:25 A. M., 5:00 and 7:00 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7:30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 9:30, 10:45 A. M. and 3:15 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2:00 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7:00 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger Cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.

White Cars of Second and Third Streets Line and Union Line run within a short distance of the depot.

Tickets must be procured at the Ticket office, in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through to principal points, at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE,

commencing MONDAY, April 13, 1868. Trains will leave Depot corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue as follows:—

Way-Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore, stopping at all Regular Stations, connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate Stations.

Express Train at 12:00 M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 3:30 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase Summer's Run, Gunpowder, and Bush.

Night Express at 11:00 P. M. (Daily) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Perryville and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington (Saturdays excepted) with Delaware Railroad Line, stopping at New Castle, Middletown, Clayton, Dover, Harrington, Seaford, Salisbury, Princess Anne, and connecting at Crisfield with Boat for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, Portsmouth, and the South.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk via Baltimore will take the 12:00 M. Train. Via Crisfield will take the 11:00 P. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, 7:00, and 11:45 (daily) P. M. The 5:00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 7:00 and 8:10 A. M. (daily), 1:30, 4:15, and 7:30 (daily) P. M. The 8:10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way-Mail; 9:40 A. M., Express; 2:25 P. M., Express; 6:35 P. M., Express; 8:55 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 8:55 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at North-East, Elkton, and Newark to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore, and at Chester to leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore.

Through tickets to all points West, South, Southwest, may be procured at the Ticket Office, No. 828 CHESNUT Street, under the Continental Hotel, where, also, state-rooms and berths in sleeping cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

4 8 tf R. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

FOR CAPE MAY VIA WEST JERSEY RAILROAD.—From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry). Commencing THURSDAY, July 2, 1868.

Trains leave as follows for Cape May:—
9:00 A. M., Cape May Express, due at 12:25 (noon).
3:15 P. M., Cape May Passenger, due at 7:15 P. M.

RETURNING LEAVE CAPE ISLAND.
6:30 A. M., Morning Mail, due at 10:05 A. M.
5:40 P. M., Cape May Express, due at 8:22 P. M.

Sunday Mail and Passenger train leaves Philadelphia at 7:45 A. M. Returning leaves Cape Island at 5:40 P. M. Excursion Tickets $4.

Cape May Freight trains leave Camden daily at 9:20 A. M., and Cape Island at 6:45 A. M.

Commutation Tickets between Philadelphia and Cape May, at the following rates:—
Annual Tickets, $100; Quarterly Tickets, $30, for sale at the office of the Company in Camden, N. J.

Through Tickets can be procured at No. 828 Chesnut street (under the Continental Hotel), where orders can also be left for Baggage, which will be called for and checked at residences by the Union Transfer Company.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES.

For Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, Vineland, and Intermediate stations, at 8:00 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

For Cape May, at 9:00 A. M. and 3:15 P. M.

Woodbury Accommodation train at 3:00 P. M.

Bridgeton and Salem Freight Train leaves Camden daily, at 12 (noon).

Commutation Checks between Philadelphia and all stations at reduced rates.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

July 2, 1868.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, April 13, 1868, trains will leave the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, West Philadelphia, as follows:—

At 7:15 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., and leave Rising Sun at 8:10 A. M., and Oxford at 6 A. M., and leave Oxford at 8:25 P. M.

A Market Train, with Passenger Cars attached, will run on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, leaving the Rising Sun at 11:05 A. M.; Oxford, 11:45 A. M.; and Kennett, 1 P. M.; connecting at West Chester Junction with a train for Philadelphia.

On WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS Train leaves Philadelphia at 2:30 P. M.; runs through to Oxford.

The train leaving Philadelphia at 7:15 A. M. connects at Oxford with daily line of stages for Peach Bottom, in Lancaster county. Returning, leaves Peach Bottom to connect at Oxford with Afternoon Train for Philadelphia.

The train leaving Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M. runs to Rising Sun, Maryland.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract be made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
5 22 General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the Interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas. Summer Arrangement of Passenger Trains, Monday, May 4, 1868, leaving the Company's Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATIONS.—At 7:30 A. M., for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown.

Returning, leaves Reading at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:10 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.—At 8:15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 train connects at Reading with the East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8:15 A. M. connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at Port Clinton with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at Harrisburg with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.—Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Pottstown at 6:45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:05 A. M. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:35 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10:15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8:00 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8:45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:45 P. M.; arriving at Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

Harrisburg accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:10 P. M.

Market train, with a Passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:45 noon for Pottsville and all way Stations; leaves Pottsville at 7 A. M. for Philadelphia and all other Way Stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8:00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M.; leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8:00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.—Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:20 A. M., 12:45 and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Collegeville at 7:40 A. M. and 1:30 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.—Leaves New York at 9 A. M., 5:00 and 8:00 P. M., passing Reading at 1 A. M., 1:50 and 10:10 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express Trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, Express Train leaves Harrisburg, on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 5:25 A. M., 9:35 P. M., passing Reading at 4:40 and 7:45 A. M., and 12:40 P. M., arriving at New York, 10:10 and 11:45 A. M., and 5:00 P. M. Sleeping Cars accompanying these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and 2:05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 Noon.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.—Trains leave Pottsville at 6:30, 11:00 A. M., and 7:15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7:35 A. M. and 1:50 and 4:35 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.—Trains leave Auburn at 7:55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 1:45 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont; returning from Harrisburg at 8:55 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:40 A. M., and 5:35 P. M.

TICKETS.—Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation, Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the Office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 237 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or G. A. Nicholls, General Superintendent, Reading.

Commutation Ticket at 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

Mileage Tickets, good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52:50 each, for families and firms.

Season Tickets, for three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points at reduced rates.

Clergymen residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's New Freight Depot, Broad and Willow streets.

Freight Trains leave Philadelphia daily at 5:30 A. M., 12:45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

Mails close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect Baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. Fourth street, or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

SUMMER TIME, TAKING EFFECT MAY 11, 1868.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market Street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut Streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Front and Market streets thirty-five minutes before the departure of each train.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ:—

Mail Train	8:00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	10:00 A. M.
Fast Line	12:00 M.
Erie Express	12:00 M.
Paoli Accom., Nos. 2, 3, and 4	1:00, 6:00 and 10:30 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail	11:15 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	11:15 P. M.
Accommodation	12:30 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5:00 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ:—

Cincinnati Express	1:35 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7:10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	8:20 A. M.
Erie Mail	7:10 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9:10 A. M.
Fast Line	9:30 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:20 P. M.
Erie Express	5:00 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, Nos. 2 and 3	3:30 and 7:10 P. M.
Day Express	5:00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:00 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street,
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street,
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD—TIME TABLE.

GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 8:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 3¾, 4, 5, 5¾, 6:10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8:20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8:20 Down Train, and 3½ and 5½ Up Trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9½ A. M., 2, 7, 10½ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8½ A. M., 1, 6, 9½ P. M.

CHESTNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 8, 8, 10, 12, A. M., 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.

Leave Chestnut Hill 7:10, 8, 9:40, and 11:10 A. M., 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40 and 10:40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9½ A. M. 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chestnut Hill 7:30 A. M., 12:40, 5:40 and 9:25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¾, 8:05 and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5:40, 7, 7:50, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, and 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2:30 and 7:15 P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 5:20 and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¾, 8:05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6:10, 7½, 8:20, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3¾, 5, 6¾, and 9 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½ and 7¾ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 6 and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

GET THE BEST—THE HOLY BIBLE—HARDING'S Editions—Family, Pulpit and Pocket Bible in beautiful styles of Turkey Morocco and antique bindings. A new edition, arranged for photographic portraits of families.

WM. W. HARDING, Publisher,
No. 139 CHESNUT Street below Fourth.

RAILROAD LINES.

1868.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY LINES, FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES. FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 5:30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation.....$2:25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express Mail.....3:00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express...3:00
At 3:30 P. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express.....3:00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6:30 and 8 A. M., 2 and 3:30 P. M., for Freehold.
At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 3:30 and 4:30 P. M. for Trenton.
At 5:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3:30, 4:30, 6 and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.
At 5:30 and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3:30, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M., for Florence.
At 5:30 and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra. 2 P. M. for Riverton and 3:30 P. M. for Palmyra.
At 5:30 and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Fish House.
The 1 and 11:30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line. Fare $3.
At 7 and 11 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10:15 A. M. for Bristol.
At 7 and 11 A. M., 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.
At 7 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Schencks and Eddington.
At 7 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwells, Torrisdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 5 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, via Connecting Railway.

At 9:30 A. M., 1:30, 6:30, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare $3:25.
At 1 A. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.
The 9:30 A. M. and 6:30 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.
At 9:30 A. M., 1:30, 6:30, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.
At 9:30 A. M., 6:30 and 12 P. M. for Bristol.
At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torrisdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

For lines leaving Kensington Depot take the cars on Third or Fifth streets, at Chesnut street, 30 minutes before departure. The cars on Market street Railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot; Chesnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market street cars will run to connect with the 9:30 A. M. and 6:30 P. M. lines.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES, From Kensington Depot.

At 7:00 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON CO., AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS, From Market St. Ferry (upper side.)

At 8 A. M., 1, 4, and 6:15 P. M., for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainsport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 1 and 4 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Homerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

Fifty pounds of baggage only are allowed each passenger. Passengers are prohibited from taking anything as baggage but their wearing apparel. All baggage over fifty pounds to be paid for extra. The Company limit their responsibility for baggage to one dollar per pound, and will not be liable for any amount beyond $100

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

"WHITE" BOYS IN BLUE.

The Convention to Select Delegates to the New York Conservative Soldiers' Convention—Proceedings This Morning.

In compliance with a call of the National Executive Committee of the "White Boys in Blue," a State Convention of conservative soldiers and sailors of Pennsylvania, was convened this morning, at 10 o'clock, in National Guards' Hall, Race street, above Fifth, for the purpose of electing 4 delegates at large to the National Convention, to be held in New York city, July 4, 1868. The number of delegates in attendance was about one hundred, and the proceedings were enlivened with music, a band being present.

General W. W. H. Davis called the meeting to order, and announced the officers as follows:—President, William McCandless; Vice Presidents, General Wellington H. Eat, General Charles E. Boyle, General W. W. H. Davis, General J. P. Linton, Captain C. B. Brockaway, Colonel P. C. Ellimaker, Major H. S. Lucas, Captain Jos. S. Waream, General W. C. Talley, Captain H. W. Crotzen, Captain A. Morin, Major-General R. Maguire, General W. A. Leech, Colonel C. Kleiniz, Captain Levi M. Gerhard, Lieutenant White, and others; Secretaries, H. A. Laws, Major David Gordon, Major John Cox, Captain P. L. Goddard, and Lieutenant J. Sullivan; Messenger, P. Donahue; Doorkeeper, Jacob Blight.

General McCandless, on taking the chair, said that the Convention had assembled to assist in securing back the the liberties for which they fought during the war—the liberties taken from them by the men in power. The only resort they had now was to quietly drop their ballot into the ballot-box, and by such action hurl from power the men who have disgraced our country for the past six years. The battle now, said the speaker, was more serious in its consequences than those through which they passed on the Peninsula. The life of the Republic is now on trial and we are called to her assistance.

The General's remarks were hailed with applause.

General McCandless then notified the Convention that the election of delegates at large was next in order. He said that the manner of electing delegates in the various districts had been left to the soldiers and sailors themselves, and that no restriction had been made as to numbers. In the proceedings of the Convention the delegation from each State will be entitled to cast as many votes as the State is allowed to cast in the Electoral College.

Nominations being in order the following persons were named and elected delegates to the National Convention to be held in New York city:—General McCandless, Colonel Owen Jones, General William H. Davis, General Samuel Zulick, General Wellington H. Eat, Major David Gordon, Sergeant P. T. Ransford, General W. A. Leech, Colonel A. E. Lewis, Captain A. Morin, Captain M. S. Schoales, Colonel A. Tippin, Major G. R. Maguire, Captain P. L. Goddard, Lieutenant-Colonel R. B. McCay, General William B. Sipes, Captain J. Chagenbach, Lieutenant R. Clendening, Captain George Helmsch, Colonel P. McDonough, Captain T. Graham, Lieutenant J. J. Parnes, Captain William Fitchthorne, Private W. H. Holtz, Captain H. W. Crotzer, Lieutenant-Colonel J. O. Tobias, Sergeant J. W. Pennington, Sergeant Frederick Gentner, seamen, J. J. Jeffries, John J. Cummings, Private Joseph Patton, Captain G. T. Hanbery, Captain John E. Corcoran, Captain Andrew Craven, Captain J. E. Reilly, Captain Levi M. Gerhart, Colonel P. McDonough, Captain George W. Gillmore, Major E. S. Rowan, Major McClane, Captain H. B. Waltman, Private John P. Stewart, Sergeant Thomas Snyder, Colonel T. H. Good, Captain J. D. Feury, Lieutenant H. Gentner, Major George H. Bardwell, Major J. R. Coxe, Captain J. R. West, J. R. White, J. O. Stokes, Privates C. M. Hocker, L. G. Read, W. A. Hoyt, Lieutenant G. W. Palmer, Lieutenant Colonel A. H. R. Reynolds, General W. Cooper Tabley, and Private A. B. Sellers.

A delegate offered the following resolution, which was adopted unanimously:—

Resolved, That the Democratic Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention of the Keystone State to the National Convention wear a blue ribbon with the coat of arms of Pennsylvania, and the words "White Boys in Blue of Pennsylvania."

The Committee on Resolutions, Colonel Sipes, General J. P. Linton, General Wellington Eat, General W. O. Leech, and General W. W. Davis, reported the following resolutions, which were adopted seriatim:—

Resolved, That we endorse the sentiments of General Hancock promulgated in his order at New Orleans, "that in war it is indispensable to repel force by force, and destroy opposition to lawful authority; but when insurrectionary force has been overthrown, peace established, and the civil authorities are ready and willing to perform their duties, the military power should cease to lead, and the civil administration resume its natural and rightful dominion; that the great principles of American liberty still are the lawful inheritance of this people and ever should be; that the right of trial by jury, the habeas corpus, the liberty of the press, the freedom of speech, and the natural rights of persons and of property must be preserved; and that free institutions, while they are essential to the prosperity and happiness of the people, always furnish the strongest inducement to peace and order.

Resolved, That experience has clearly demonstrated that the patriotism, courage, and devotion of the citizen soldiery of the Union, aided by those trained to arms by the care of the Government, are sufficient at all times to preserve, protect, and defend the life and honor of the nation, and we are therefore opposed to the establishment and perpetuation of that instrument of tyranny, a large standing army, and demand the reduction of our own to the smallest possible standard consistent with the safety of our frontiers, and the most rigid economy.

Resolved, That the use of an armed force in time of peace to establish the tenets of party and coerce and overawe the people in the exercise of their rights of self-government, savors of despotism, and is an apostle to the true principles of American liberty, and we are therefore opposed to the continuation of military garrisons throughout the Southern States for these or any similar purposes.

Resolved, That every principle of justice to the taxburthened white citizens of the Union, demands the immediate abolishment of the "Freedmen's Bureau" because of its discrimination against the poor of our own race and color; because of its heavy and constant drain upon the nation's treasury; and because of the use that is made of its machinery to secure success and elevation by a class of political adventurers who have no claim to distinction except a selfish desire to prosper upon the miseries engendered by oppression.

Resolved, That the agitation of the subject of republican form, in any and every shape, is unwise and anti-American; that the true policy of the country requires that such a rigid degree of economy shall be exercised in every department of the Government, and such a prudent system of finance practised as will firmly establish the national credit throughout the world, and render our paper currency equal in value to coin, and when this is accomplished, and the burthens of taxation laid alike upon all classes, our national honor and faith can be preserved without injury and opposition to any interest or portion of the people.

Resolved, That the candidates presented by the Democratic party of Pennsylvania—General Wellington H. Eat for Surveyor-General, and Charles E. Boyle, Esq., for Auditor-General—represent the true conservative element of our Commonwealth, and we pledge to them our most hearty and zealous support.

Resolved, That the President of this Convention appoint a State Executive Committee, consisting of a chairman and one member from each Congressional District, which committee shall be charged with the organization of the conservative soldiers and sailors of the Commonwealth and the effectual management of the approaching political campaign.

A delegate offered the following:—

Resolved, That we regard the greenbacks, in which we were paid for our services, as good enough for the bondholders who performed no military duty, but who showed their loyalty by depreciating the nations' money.

Resolved, That we will have no affiliation with any party that recognizes the payment of bonds in gold for the benefit of the few—the contract with them does not stipulate for their payment in gold.

The following was then offered as a substitute for the above:—

Resolved, That we, the representatives of the Democratic and conservative soldiers and sailors of the State of Pennsylvania, in convention assembled, do recognize as true doctrine that if the greenback is good enough for the farmer, mechanic and workingman it is good enough for the bondholder and we respectfully recommend this as a plank in the platform of the National Democratic Convention that will assemble in New York July 4, 1868, as a justice to the poor man.

On motion, both resolutions were laid upon the table.

The chair then named the Committee on Badges as follows:—Captain H. W. Crotzer, Major D. F. Gordon, Colonel A. H. Tippen, Private Thomas B. McNeil, and colonel A. H. Reynolds.

There being no other business the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

THE SÆNGERBUND.—At the annual election of the Sængerbund Singing Society the following officers to serve the ensuing year were elected:—President, A. Fleischmann; Vice-President, Dr. Theodore Demme; Financial Secretary, Washington Stolze; Corresponding Secretary, C. Saunders; Recording Secretary, Mr. Sopp; Librarian, Mr. Stonemetz; and Leader, Carl Gaertner.

CITY CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

Mania-a-Potu—Till Tappers—A Woman Shot—A Boatman Robbed—A Disorderly House Case—Youthful Thieves—Suspected of Larceny—A Wife Beater—Swimmers Arrested—A Fast Driver.

—The police of the Twelfth District last night arrested a man in a state of nudity while running at full speed up Broad street. In one hand he held a knife and in the other a paving-stone. Considerable difficulty was experienced in taking the dangerous weapons from him. He was then conducted to the Twelfth Ward Station, and locked up for the night. He is laboring under an attack of mania-a-potu. This morning, on being questioned, he stated that he belonged in Wilmington, from which place he had come in the condition in which he was found. He gave the name of Thomas Welsh.

—Thomas Taylor and John Thomas were arrested last night in a lager beer saloon, at Sixth and Dickerson streets, charged with robbing the till of a store on Morris street, near Fourth. Alderman Bonsall committed them for trial.

—Thomas Dunn has been held for a further hearing by Alderman Bonsall, on the charge of robbing the money drawer of a cigar store on Passyunk road, near Federal street.

—Some two weeks since a crowd of roughs entered a beer saloon on Front street, above Coates, kept by a German named Burkhardt, and called for liquor, which was furnished them. Demanding more, it was refused until they had paid for what they had got. This they declined doing, and turned on Mr. Burkhardt and beat him so badly that he has been since confined to his bed. They then attacked Mrs Burkhardt, and having disposed of her, they robbed the money-drawer of its contents, consisting of $9. Mrs. Burkhardt had a warrant issued, but no arrests were made. Last evening a drunken woman called in the place, and being refused liquor became boisterous, and behaved in a disorderly manner. She was ejected, when the same party who had previously been in the house entered the bar-room, and attacked the bar-keeper. Mrs. Burkhardt ran into the street crying for help. While standing on the pavement a pistol was discharged close to her. The ball entered her neck, and fortunately passed around the body under the skin, lodging in her breast, where it still remains. Prior to this shot she had been struck on the head with a bung driver. She was conveyed to the Pennsylvania Hospital. It is to be hoped that these scoundrels may be soon taken into custody.

—On Friday night a boatman was robbed in a house on Hirst street of $200. Last night George Thomas, a negro, was arrested for being implicated in the robbery, and on being taken before Alderman Carpenter was put under $1500 bail for a further hearing.

—A descent was made last night on a house in Middle alley, above Sixth street, and seven of its inmates captured. All were colored. Maggie Davis and Maria Thornton, the alleged proprietresses, were required to give bail in $1500 each, and the rest $500 bail to keep the peace.

—Charles Lowrey, Richard Meade, and William Rowan have been held by Recorder Given for a further hearing. They are charged with extracting wool from bags lying in front of stores along Front street. It seems that a band of boys have been for some time engaged in pilfering the wool and then conveying it to a lad in the neighborhood who has a bag, which it requires but a short time to fill. They then dispose of it at second-hand stores.

—The Harbor Police at an early hour this morning overhauled a man giving the name of John Keller, at Front and Market streets, with a set of harness in his possession, which he stated he had purchased. Not giving credence to his statement, they locked him up for a hearing.

—Wife-beating was the charge preferred against one Thomas Haipine, a resident of the Nineteenth Ward. Alderman Helms held him to answer.

—William Gallagher and Moses McCoole have been bound over by Alderman Neill to answer the charge of swimming in the ponds along the line of the North Pennsylvania Railroad and exposing their persons to the passengers on the trains.

—James Duffy was arrested yesterday for fast driving through the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-seventh Wards and fined in the usual amount by Alderman Maule.

THE PENDLETON RECORT.—The Pendleton escort, from Cincinnati, arrived in town by way of Pittsburg, at 7 o'clock this morning. They are accompanied by a full drum corps, band, and glee club. There are about 600 members, who all wear the Pendleton Badges. Their uniform consists of a brown linen duster, dark colored pants, and a "Pendleton hat" of light felt. Their banner is the American flag, with a star for every State in its field of blue, while across its bars is imprinted in *fac simile* of a five dollar greenback, save that in the lower right hand corner is a likeness of Pendleton. They are commanded by Colonel Charles H. Sargent, Marshal-in-chief, and R. K. Cox, assistant Marshal. They passed through Harrisburg last evening, where they were received by the Democratic clubs. After stopping a few hours in our city, they took the 10 o'clock train for New York, where they go to influence the Convention in favor of their candidate. The proceedings promise to be aught but harmonious, as many conflicting elements will be present.

CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH.—The citizens of the First Ward will celebrate the glorious Fourth of July by fireworks and music, upon the vacant space fronting on Ninth street, between Mountain and Tasker streets, on the evening of that day. The funds necessary to defray the expenses were raised by private subscription.

The North Pennsylvania Railroad Company have issued excursion tickets at reduced rates, to Wilkesbarre, Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Easton, Quakertown, and Doylestown. They can be obtained at the Philadelphia ticket offices to-day, Friday, or Saturday, and are good to return until July 7th, inclusive. Through trains leave, at 7:45 and 1:45, 3:15 and 5 P. M.

PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST.—William F. Scheible, No. 49 S. Third street, has on hand a full supply of flags, banners, transparencies, and lanterns, campaign badges, medals, and pins, of both candidates. They are got up in first-class style, and the charges are decidedly moderate. Ten different styles will be sent on receipt of one dollar and fifty cents. Particular attention will be paid to orders of political clubs, who can be fitted out with everything they may require.

SMOTHERED.—This morning a child of James DAVIS, residing in Jameson's court, Twenty-fourth and Hamilton streets, was found dead in bed, having been overlaid during the night.

A DEAD INFANT.—The body of an infant was found floating in the Delaware at Willow street wharf this morning. Coroner Daniels took charge of it.

FELL DEAD.—Frederick Pleisch, an elderly gentleman, fell dead at his residence, No. 229 North Front street. Heart disease is supposed to have been the cause.

SLIGHT FIRE.—Zimmerman's cigar store, at Second and Federal streets, was slightly damaged by fire at 8 o'clock last evening.

INVITATIONS FOR WEDDINGS, PARTIES, etc., executed in a superior manner, by DREKA, No. 1033 CHESNUT Street.

727 CHESNUT STREET, 727

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

IMPORTERS,

JOBBERS, and

RETAILERS,

OFFER

AN EXTENSIVE STOCK OF

DESIRABLE DRESS GOODS,

Of Our Late Importations

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

No. 727 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

THIRD EDITION

THE CABLE BANQUET.

The Great Dinner in London Last Night—Speech of Mr. Cyrus W. Field.

THE NATIONAL BONDS.

Report of the Committee of Ways and Means of the House on their Taxation.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM ENGLAND.

Telegraph Extension—A Grand Banquet to Mr. Cyrus W. Field—The Whole World to be Brought into Union.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, July 2.—A grand banquet was given at Willis' Rooms, last night, to Cyrus W. Field, as an acknowledgment of the eminent services he has rendered to the New and Old World by his devotion to the interests of Atlantic telegraphy through circumstances of protracted doubt and difficulty. The Duke of Argyll was Chairman. Over 300 gentlemen were present, among whom were Earl Russell, Sir John Pakington, Sir Stafford Northcote, and many other distinguished guests.

The Duke of Argyll proposed Mr. Field's health, to which Mr. Field replied as follows:—

My Lord Duke:—With all my heart I thank you for the kind words which you have spoken, and which are the more gratifying to me coming, as they do, from one who was my country's friend in the hour of darkness and seeming disaster. To you also, my lords, ladies and gentlemen, I equally return my thanks for the cordial manner in which you have received the generous sentiments expressed by your distinguished President. Most sincerely do I wish that I had had the power to express to you all that I have it in my heart to say, and to make my voice respond to the gratitude I feel for all the kindness I have received in this country.

I will not detain you with any lengthened remarks in regard to the Atlantic Telegraph, with its more than fourteen years of varying fortunes. All this is best told by the simple fact that two cables are in perfect working order across the most stormy ocean in the world, a distance of nearly two thousand miles, more than two-thirds of which is over two miles in depth; and that messages are passing with lightning speed from continent to continent. That the enterprise has also been a pecuniary success, is best proved by the fact that on this very day the holders of every description of Atlantic Telegraph stock have received a dividend.

The living arts, too numerous to particularize, and the names of many of them have not yet reached its climax. But I may be excused if I pay my reverent tribute of gratitude to the memories of those who have departed from among us, but who live and will ever live in their works. In doing so I gratefully record the honored names of Faraday, Stephenson, Brunell, Brett, Statham, Woodhouse, Brown, Bache, Berryman, White, and Hudson, who labored so zealously, and who would, if living, have rejoiced to be with us to-night. But the past is a matter of history. Let us do all we can in the future to make the fruits of our experience beneficial to the world. Do not, my friends, be content with having connected Europe and America together by the electric cord, but remember that India, Australia, China, and Japan, South America, and the isles of the sea, both in the East and in the West, have yet to be brought into instant communication with England and America.

I rejoice because the Cable brings into closer union the two great Anglo-Saxon nations of the world, which have a common origin, inherit the same glorious traditions and are so bound together that if one were to receive a blow both would suffer from the shock. I, an American, feel pride in remembering that my ancestors were English citizens, and lived and died under your flag.

There are undoubtedly many now within hearing of my voice who will live to see within the limits of the existing United States a hundred millions of people, all speaking the English tongue. While I think of the greatness of England, I always remember the words of the American orator who said that, "She is a power to which Rome in the height of her glory is not to be compared; a power which has dotted over the surface of the whole globe with her possessions and military posts; whose morning drumbeat, following the sun and keeping company with the hours, circles the earth in one continuous and unbroken strain of martial airs of England." To this I would add the hope that ere long every one of the numerous and scattered dependencies which suggested to Daniel Webster the noble figure which America has enshrined in her classics, will be united to the mother country by the elective bond, and that it may be in the power of the Sovereign and her Ministers, or the Merchants' Exchange, to hold instantaneous converse with all or any of the races, nations and tribes which yield obedience to the mild sceptre of the good Queen Victoria.

I pray that hereafter no jealousies may be allowed to create a wall of separation between England and America; that all the ill-feeling that has been engendered between the countries may be buried so deep in the Atlantic that the ingenuity of man shall never invent a grapple to drag it to the surface; and that the only rivalry between them shall be the rivalry of coworkers in efforts to promote peace, industry, and commercial intercourse, and to extend the blessings of civil and religious liberty throughout the world.

Congratulatory Messages by Cable.

The following despatches were sent and received over the Atlantic Cable in the course of the evening:—

DUKE OF ARGYLE TO PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

WILLIS' ROOMS, London, July 1—Evening.—I am now surrounded by upwards of three hundred gentlemen and many ladies, assembled to do honor to Mr. Cyrus W. Field for his services in promoting telegraphic communication between the New and Old World. It bids fair for the kindly influences of the Atlantic cable that its success should have brought together so friendly a gathering; and in asking you to join our toast of "Long life, health, and happiness" to your most worthy gentleman, let me and a Highland wish:—"That England and America may always be found in peace and war shoulder to shoulder."

SECRETARY SEWARD TO THE DUKE OF ARGYLL.

To his Grace, the Duke of Argyll London:—Your salutation to the President from the banqueting hall at Willis' has been received. The dinner hour here has not arrived yet—it is only 5 o'clock. The sun is yet two hours high. When the dinner hour arrives the President will accept your pledge of honor to her distinguished countrymen, Cyrus W. Field, and will cordially respond to your Highland aspiration for perpetual union between the two nations.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

MR. PETER COOPER TO THE DUKE OF ARGYLL.

NEW YORK, July 1, 1868.—To the Duke of Argyll Willis' Rooms, London:—The Directors of the New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company are rejoiced that the services of their associate, Cyrus W. Field, are recognized in England as they have been long recognized in America. They by cable to join you in congratulating him and they trust that his highest claim to the gratitude of the world will be found to consist in the establishment of a communication which will bind together the nations in universal and perpetual peace.

PETER COOPER Pres't dent.

THE DUKE OF ARGYLL TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF CUBA.

WILLIS' ROOMS, London, July 1, 1868.

His Excellency the Governor-General of Cuba, Havana:—As president of a banquet attended by upwards of three hundred gentlemen to do honor to Mr. Cyrus Field, for his eminent services in assisting the promotion of the Atlantic telegraph, I invite you to join in the compliment offered to him this day, and to ask you, while drinking his health and happiness, to add the good old Spanish congratulation, "May he live a thousand years."

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL LERSUNDI TO THE DUKE OF ARGYLL.

HAVANA, July 1—6 P. M.—Senor Duque de Argyll, Willis' Rooms, London:—Uno gasteo mi felicitacion y mi voto a la felicitacion y al brindisi V. E. pronunciado en este momento en honor e Mr Cyrus W. Field por sus eminentes servicios restados w cara el establecimiento del telegrafo Atlantico y al saludar a esa honorable concurrencia. Pio al cielo que conserve a tan ilustre varon y que viva VV con muchos anos.

LERSUNDI.

MR. MORSE TO THE DUKE OF ARGYLL.

To his Grace the Duke of Argyll, Willis' Rooms:—Greeting to all met to perform an act of national justice. May this divine attribute ever be the companion of the telegraph in its true mission of binding the nations of the entire world in bonds of peace.

Special greeting to the guest, to Cooke and Wheatstone, to Sir Charles Bright and to Whitehouse.

SAMUEL F. B. MORSE.

THE GOVERNOR OF CALIFORNIA TO CYRUS W. FIELD.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 1, 1868.—To Cyrus W. Field, at the banquet, London:—The Governor of California presents his compliments and congratulations.

H. H. HAIGHT.

THE GOVERNOR OF OREGON TO CYRUS W. FIELD.

SALEM, Oregon, July 1, 1868.—Cyrus W. Field, London:—The people of Oregon salute you as the world's benefactor, and offer you their hands across the waters as a token of their high appreciation of the services which you have rendered to mankind. Let our kindest wishes in your behalf be our representative at your meeting.

GEORGE L. WOODS, Governor of Oregon.

WILLIAM ORTON TO THE DUKE OF ARGYLL.

NEW YORK, July 1, 1868.—The Duke of Argyll, London:—The Western Union Telegraph Company ask permission to so far participate in your festivities as to add their hundred thousand miles of wire to that which is represented with you to-night in paying a grateful tribute of the telegraph to one who has been mainly instrumental in achieving its final triumph. Your courtesies to one American citizen we claim as compliments to and evidence of friendly regard for all. The telegraph which is bringing all peoples within the reach of friendly voices, is doing more for universal peace than diplomacy, and rapidly making democrats of all. Health and long life to your Grace, and a cordial greeting to your guests and friends.

WILLIAM ORTON, President.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, July 2.

The following is the report of the Committee on Ways and Means on the subject of taxing national bonds:—

The Committee of Ways and Means, to whom was referred the resolution of the House instructing them to report without unnecessary delay a bill levying a tax of at least ten per centum on the interest of the bonds of the United States, to be collected by the Secretary of the Treasury and such of his subordinates as may be charged with the duty of paying the interest on the bonded debt of the United States, have had the same under consideration, and beg leave to submit the following report and bill. The Committee of Ways and Means are opposed to the proposition embraced in this resolution, and report the bill only in obedience to the positive order of the House. In the argument made in the House in favor of the resolution the English income tax law was referred to and quoted. There is a law corresponding to that English law on the statute-books of this country, imposing a tax on incomes of five per cent., while the English law is less than three per cent. But your Committee have been unable to find in the statute-books of England, or any other civilized country, a law that could be regarded in any way as a precedent for the bill the House have instructed the Committee to report, which if enacted will be simply a law providing for the payment of a rate of interest on the Government debt ten per cent. less than was agreed for, ten per cent. less than is stated in the bonds, and ten per cent. less than was pledged to be paid by the solemn enactment of Congress when the money was required to carry on a war which threatened the life of the nation.

The evil effects resulting to a nation whether her national credit is guarded and protected, or whether by legislation of the character now proposed the confidence of all other civilized nations is forfeited may not be felt or appreciated in times of peace, but the Committee desire to call attention to the consequences that would follow the passage of a bill of the character now submitted in case we should ever hereafter have occasion to use our credit for the purpose of providing means either to sustain ourselves at home, or to defend ourselves in any collision with a foreign power. The Committee repeat that in reporting this bill they act in obedience to the conservative direction of the House and contrary to their own best judgment.

They reserve to themselves their rights as members of the House to oppose in every possible way the adoption of a measure which they regard as hostile to the public interest and injurious to the national character. The bill as reported, authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to pay on all bonds ten per cent. less interest than now paid.

FORTIETH CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—Mr. Frelinghuysen (N. J.) reported, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, a joint resolution to admit certain persons to the Naval Academy. It authorizes the Secretary of the Navy to receive for instruction at the Naval Academy at Annapolis not exceeding six persons to be designated by the Government of the empire of Japan, provided no expense to the United States is involved.

Mr. Frelinghuysen said the committee had approved the project, as doubtless the nation would, the youths contemplated to be admitted having already a tolerable English education, and he thought it in perfect accord with the policy and duty of the Government.

Mr. Edmunds (Vt.) introduced a bill to fix the time for the next meeting of Congress fixing the 3d Monday of November next. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. Patterson (N. H.), from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a bill to promote the efficiency of the diplomatic and consular service of the United States.

Mr. Howard (Mich.) presented the credentials of A. S. Welsh, recently elected Senator from Florida, who then came forward, and was sworn in and took his seat at the extreme left, beside Senator McDonald, of Arkansas.

Mr Trumbull presented the memorial of W. Cornell Jewett, praying Congress to compel the Alaska purchase as a vital measure to testify the people's appreciation of the life-long public services of Hon. W. H. Seward, and bids for the right in acquiring a territory adjoining the American possessions on the Pacific destined to surpass the Old and New World in civilization, commerce, and cities.

Mr. Howe (Wis.), called up the bill to extend the time for the completion of the West Wisconsin Railroad, which was passed.

Mr. Conness (Cal.), called up the bill relating to the Western Pacific Railroad. The bill granting to the company the use of so much of the island of Yerba Buena, in the harbor of San Francisco, as is not required for military purposes.

Mr. Conness withdrew his objection to an amendment offered on a former occasion by Mr. Morrill (Me.), to strike out the words "and the United States shall pay to said Company their assessors or assigns, such sum as may be reasonably due for such use and occupation thereof," referring to the contingency of the United States resuming possession of the property. The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Cole (Cal.) proposed and Mr. Conness accepted an amendment striking out the words "as not being required for military purposes in time of peace," from the provision that the Secretary of War and the General of the Army designate the portion to be taken. Agreed to.

Mr. Cole offered a further amendment to add to those officers the Chief of Engineers.

Mr. Conness opposed the amendment.

Considerable discussion followed on points heretofore argued.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 2.—Stocks active. Chicago and Rock Island, 107½; Reading, 101¾; Canton Company, 49; Erie, 69½; Cleveland and Toledo, 103¾; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 87½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 109¾; Michigan Central, 117½; Michigan Southern, 91¾; New York Central, 134½; Illinois Central, 138; Cumberland preferred, 43; Virginia 6s, 57; Missouri 6s, 91½; Hudson river, 138½; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 112½; do. 1864, 106½; do. 1865, 106½; new issue, 108½; 10-40s, 106½; 7-30s, 108¾; Gold, 140¾. Money, unchanged. Exchange, 110¼.

New York Stock Quotations, 2 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	134½	Chic. and N. W. prf.	79½
N. Y. and E. R.	70	Chi. and R. I. R.	105½
Phil. and Rea. R.	102½	Pitts. F. W. and Chi.	
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	91½	R. R.	109½
Cle. and Pitt. R.	87½	Gold	140½
Chi. and N. W. com.	74½	Market steady.	

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, JULY 2

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.		SECOND BOARD.	
$50 5-20s '62, cp	c. 112⅝	10 sh N Penna	33
$150 do. '65, July	c. 108⅝	5 sh Mech Bk	31
$1,000 Pa cp 5s	c. 99½	100 sh Cata Prf	23½
$2000 City 6s, New	102¾	$3000 Cam & Bur Co 6s	92½
$1000 do. New	102¾	200 sh Read R	49
$500 do. New	102¾	200 sh Leh Nav. 1s	86½
$700 do. New	102½	45 sh Penna R.	rec. 52
$500 Leh 6s, gold	85½	11 do.	52½

DIED.

CHURCHMAN.—On the 30th ultimo, CHARLES W. CHURCHMAN.

His male friends are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, on Friday afternoon, the 3d instant, at 4 o'clock. To leave for Laurel Hill at 3 o'clock precisely.

FOURTH EDITION

WASHINGTON.

"A. J." to be Forestalled by a Recess—Butler's Report Postponed—Florida Fully Represented in the Senate.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

LATER FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, July 2.

A Recess of Congress Proposed.

Senator Edmunds introduced a bill to-day, providing that the next session of Congress shall meet on the third Monday in November. There are good reasons to believe that if Congress adjourns until December, the President will remove all office-holders who are supposed to be in sympathy with the Republican party. Senator Edmunds' bill is calculated to frustrate this plan by taking a recess, instead of an adjournment. Under the Tenure-of-Office bill, it is held that the President cannot make removals during a recess of Congress. He can only suspend for good and sufficient cause. The bill will probably pass both Houses.

The House Committee on Commerce has authorized Hon. Charles O'Neill, of Pennsylvania, to take charge of the report on the Senate bill for the reorganization of the marine hospitals for the merchant service. The bill is intended to make the working of these establishments more efficient, and to provide for the greater comfort and convenience of sick sailors. Mr. O'Neill designs reporting it at an early day.

Butler's Report

will not be reported to the House to-day.

The Eight-Hour Law.

An official copy of the Eight-hour Law bill reached the Navy Department to-day. The Secretary of the Navy has issued an order directing the Commandants of all the Navy Yards to promulgate the law, and to enforce it at once.

The Tax Bill.

The Senate Finance Committee is still in session on the tax bill. An effort will be made to report it to-day, even if it should be done at a late hour.

It is understood that both Houses will adjourn over from to-morrow till Monday, in honor of the 4th of July.

Another Florida Senator.

Mr. Welsh, Senator elect from Florida, was sworn in to-day.

Taxation of National Bonds.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—The bill for the taxation of national bonds reported by the Committee of Ways and Means to the House to-day reads as follows:—

A bill to authorize an internal tax on the interest of the bonds and other securities of the United States.

Be it enacted, etc., That from and after the passage of this act there shall be levied, collected and paid a tax of 10 per centum on the amount of interest hereafter due and payable on all the bonds and other securities of the United States.

To secure the collection of said tax, the amount of interest hereafter paid on any bonds or other securities of the United States bearing interest at 6 per centum, shall be at the rate of only 5 and 5-10 per centum, and bearing interest at the date of 5 per centum shall be at the rate of only 4 5-10 per centum, and if bearing interest at the rate of 3 per centum shall be at the rate of only 2 7-10 per centum per annum. No higher rate of interest than is prescribed shall be paid on any bond or other security of the United States now outstanding or authorized to be issued. All conditions of any such bonds or security, and all laws and parts of laws, to the contrary notwithstanding.

FORTIETH CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Hooper (Mass.) from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported the bill to collect 10 per cent. on United States bonds by making the 6 per cent. interest 5 4 10 per cent., the 5 per cent. 4 5-10, and the 3 per cent. 2 7-10. The bill and report was read. The report declaring that the Committee on Ways and Means does not approve the bill, and only report it in obedience to the order of the House. The bill and report was ordered to be printed and referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Hooper, also, from the same committee, reported back the joint resolution introduced a few days since by Mr. Butler (Mass.), substituting the word "or" for the word "and" in the bill in relation to exporters of rum. So that the language will be intended for export, or actually contracted for. Passed.

Mr. Hooper (Mass.) asked leave to introduce a bill to equalize taxation, and to reduce the public debt, proposing a funding system, and a system of perpetual 4 per cent. annuities, payable in gold, and untaxable. He asked that it be referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. Randall (Pa.) asked to have the bill read.

Mr. Orth (Ind.) insisted on the regular order of business.

Mr. Randall then objected to the introduction of Mr. Butler's bill.

Mr. Stevens (Pa.), from the Reconstruction Committee, reported a bill to provide for the erection of not more than two additional States out of the territory of the State of Texas.

Mr. Boutwell (Mass.) asked whether Mr. Stevens proposed to take action on the bill to-day.

Mr. Stevens replied that that was his purpose.

Mr. Boutwell hoped it would not be pressed upon its passage to-day. He said he did not assent to the report.

Mr. Stevens—What day would suit the gentleman better?

Mr. Boutwell—I think the bill ought to be printed.

Mr. Stevens—It has been printed once, but if the gentleman will fix a day, I will withdraw the bill until then.

Mr. Boutwell—Let it be printed and recommitted.

Mr. Stevens—Very well. I received last night two very urgent telegrams from the Convention, saying that they were anxious that we should act on the matter as that they might act.

Mr. Beck (Ky.) suggested that Mr. Stevens should fix next Wednesday for action on the bill, saying that Messrs. Bingham and Brooks, members of the Reconstruction Committee, who were now absent would then be present.

Mr Stevens said he would not fix any time now, because it might not suit his friends elsewhere. He would let the matter stand.

The bill was ordered to be printed and recommitted.

The House then resumed, as the business of the morning, the bill reported yesterday from the Committee on Private Land Claims, to restore to certain parties their rights under the law and treaties of the United States.

FROM NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Seymour again Declines the Democratic Nomination.

NEW YORK, July 2.—Stephen L. Remak had an interview with Governor Seymour. He again declines the nomination, although the New York delegation is enthusiastic for him, and the whole Democratic party would hail with acclamation his nomination.

New York Stock Quotations—3 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	134¾	Chi. & N. W. R. prf.	79½
N. Y. and Erie R.	69½	Chi. and R. I. R.	105¾
Ph. and Rea. R.	101½	Pitts. F. W. and Chi.	
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	91½	R. R.	109½
Cle. and Pitt. R.	87½	Gold	140½
Chi. & N. W. R. com.	74½	Market steady.	

FIFTH EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM BOSTON.

Two Deaths by Accident and a Suicide.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 2.—Andrew Hayes, one of the proprietors of the large barrel-stave mill in New Bedford, was instantly killed and his body badly mutilated by one of the machines of the establishments yesterday afternoon. John C. Turner, proprietor of a sail-loft in the city, fell through a scuttle on the same day, and was killed. Both were prominent citizens. A girl, eighteen years old, named Isabella Pike, was found last evening on the ground in Franklin place, in the Southern District, in an insensible condition. She was taken to her home in Burke street, where she shortly expired from the effects of a dose of laudanum. Unrequited love is the reason assigned for the suicidal act.

The New England Delegates to New York.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 2.—Most of the New England delegates to the New York Convention are in this city to-day, and will leave by the various boat routes this evening for New York. None of them have agreed upon any definite action, but nearly all are united upon the idea that if the party is to be successful, their action at the Convention must be harmonious in every particular. Chase and Hancock are much talked of as the men to head the ticket. The majority of them are of course in favor of the Chief Justice. With the exception of two or three members of the New Hampshire delegation, there will be none from the East who will favor Pendleton. The Massachusetts delegates will stop at the Fifth Avenue Hotel and have a formal meeting there to-morrow.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Fourth of July in Berlin—The Canandaigua.

By Atlantic Cable.

BERLIN, July 2.—Arrangements have been nearly perfected by prominent gentlem